THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

May be obtained from

Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,

or at the Office of the Company,

Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,357—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1888.



CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD MATURE AND EXCELLENT

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie	
"Cutler Palmer's First Irish	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels'	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th July
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st "
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th "
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th " Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

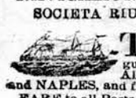
Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 18th July, 1st, 15th, and 29th August, and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	...,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 11th July, 1888.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	On or about
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa	3,500	550	10th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th August.

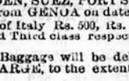
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	400	10th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

ARMENIA	G. Read	3095	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. about
HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	23rd July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Book through to London Overland.

				about
HALL	A Buck	3,500	400	11th July
HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Aug.

... accommodation for a limited ... moderate rates. Do not carry ... Cabins are all on deck and for-

... apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

... PASSENGERS.

... BOOKED by P. ... and O. and all other steamers ... charge for commission. A ... and full particulars for ... Grindlay's Hand-book for ... also to be had free.

GRINDLAY GROOM AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

A BOON TO MEN

... from NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, LOSS ... VITALITY, KINDRED TROUBLES. A Treatise explaining this renowned MARSTON treatment ... *absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 2491, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 15th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

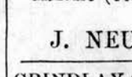
THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 12th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	32 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidesieck's Dry Monopol	64 0	35 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	...

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

K. T. E.
BRAND
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0	"
Souchong	"	0	14	0	"
Mixture (Cougou)	"	0	9	6	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, Girl Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER AND CO. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice spirits ; in purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any in India.

			Cash per dozen.	Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S Pale	BRANDY,	*	... "	29	0
A sound and good peg Brandy					
TREACHER'S Old Pale	BRANDY,	**	... "	33	0
A very choice and matured spirit					
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale	BRANDY,	***	... "	37	0
Soft and delicate, much appreciated.					
TREACHER'S Invalid	BRANDY,	****	... "	61	0
Specially adapted for medical use.					
TREACHER'S Glenlivet	WHISKY,		... "	24	0
A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.					
TREACHER'S Old Irish	WHISKY,		... "	24	0
A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow					
TREACHER'S Highland Malt			... "	24	0
A sound spirit					
TREACHER'S special Liqueur Glenlivet			... "	28	0
A genuine ripe old Whisky					
TREACHER'S Superior Old	HOLLANDS,		... per case.	31	0
A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks					
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth	GIN,		... "	21	0
Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour					
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened	GIN,		... "	21	8
A perfectly pure spirit very superior					
TREACHER'S London Old Tom	GIN,		... "	18	0
High quality and delicate flavour					
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica	RUM,		... "	24	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FASHIONABLE COLLARS.
PURE IRISH LINEN, THREEFOLD THROUGHOUT.

"THE SHAKSPEARE." | "THE ALDERSHOT."
"THE GUARDS." | "THE PALL MALL."
"THE PYRMONT." | "THE NEW DUX."

THE WEST END, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Rs. 7-8 per dozen.

ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE are in receipt of their New Season's Shapes, and respectfully invite personal inspection.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots ..... Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do. ..... Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) ..... Rs. 65.
500 " Do. ..... Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber-tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320. —MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 280. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYERS. COLLARD AND COLLARD. | ROENISCH. PLEYEL AND WOLFF.

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS.
HARMONIUMS.
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	"	"	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	"	"	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	"	"	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	"	"	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	"	"	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	"	"	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	"	"	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	"	"	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	"	"	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	"	"	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	"	"	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	"	"	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	"	"	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS!

WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.

LAST THREE NIGHTS POSITIVELY!

LOOK OUT FOR SATURDAY NIGHT!

BENEFIT OF

MISS L. WEBB.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The LAST MATINEE for SCHOOLS and FAMILIES.

DOORS OPEN at 3, COMMENCING at 3-30 p.m.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby WARNED NOT TO DEAL with any person, other than our Client, in reference to any of the undermentioned GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES which belong to her, and which were lately entrusted to a certain gentleman, since deceased, for sale on her account, but which, he having died before selling them, are now in the possession of his heirs. The said Notes are numbered respectively as follows:—

Number.	Year of issue.	Denomination.	Nominal value.
			Rs.
157586	1835	4 per cent.	1,000
044778	1854-55	Do.	1,000
048454	Do.	Do.	1,000
048455	Do.	Do.	1,000
048495	Do.	Do.	1,000
167301	1865	Do.	1,000
167326	Do.	Do.	500
154392	Do.	Do.	500
050841	1854-55	Do.	500
053728	Do.	Do.	500
034487	Do.	Do.	500

—Dated this 10th day of July, 1888.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Solicitors for Bai Dinbai, widow of Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. REHIMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY has applied for a license under the Explosives Act for the storage of fire crackers at the godown No. 32, Clive Road, Port Trust, Elphinstone Estate, belonging to him. And notice is hereby further given that any persons objecting to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site should send notice of their objection and intention to appear before the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, giving their names, address, and calling and a short statement of the grounds of their objection. The day appointed for hearing objection is FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Bombay, Public Health Department, 10th July 1888.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Court of Secunderabad to Mrs. LOUISA TATE, Widow of the late WILLIAM TATE, of Secunderabad, who died intestate, on the 23rd of May, 1888, and whereas the said Louisa Tate has constituted and appointed EDWIN RICHARD FREEBORN, Esquire, of Bombay, to be her true and lawful attorney for the purpose of administering the said Estate of the deceased, William Tate, it is hereby notified that all persons having Claims against the said Estate are required within One Month from the date hereof, to submit their claims to the undersigned, after which date no claim will be recognised. All persons who are indebted to, or who hold any property of, the said estate, are also required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts, or deliver up such property, to the said E. R. Freeborn, Esq., either at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, or at No. 79, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

G. W. LEACH, Pleader,
Attorney for E. R. Freeborn, Esq.

Secunderabad, 9th July, 1888.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA MEHERALI DEWRAJ MASTER has contracted to sell, All that piece of Fazendari land or ground together with two houses and two chawls standing thereon, situate at Patel Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3368 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Municipal Ward Nos. 57, 59, 60, 61, Street Nos. 18, 20, 21, 22 and under Fazendari No. 767, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground belonging to Suleman Aba Colsawalla, on the west partly by the chawl of Khoja Dawood Haji Hassam and partly by the vacant ground of Memon Haji Abdool Rehman, on the north by a private passage, and on the south by the property of Hari Valabh Goolabchund. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 23 Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered as waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.—Dated this 10th day of July, 1888.

THAKURDAS DHARAMSI, & GAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

HISTORY

OF

THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

REQUIRED by a Native State, an experienced EUROPEAN GARDENER, who can rear up kitchen and other ornamental gardens round about Sirkar Palaces. Preference would be given to one who could attend to the rearing of poultry and sheep. Apply, stating terms of service, and qualifications, with copies of certificates, to "AGRICOLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*. Only thoroughly competent and steady men need apply.

MADRAS RACES 1889.

IN SUPERSESSION OF PREVIOUS NOTICE the MEETING will be held under NEW CALCUTTA RULES, but these rules will not effect the terms of the Prospectus issued under the old rules. First entries CLOSE 15th instant.

W.T.HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. M. R. Wyer and Mr. A. M. Gubbay, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 13 per cent., per annum, free of Income-Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 23rd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th, to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase.

PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

AGENTS & BANKERS:
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES:
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation withint 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that he cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufactureof Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to he Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP—Albert size	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2 0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0 13	"
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs. a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,

LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS,

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.

And all the Lonon Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENTS FOR RANGOON.

THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne......qts. Rs. 30 "
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne ....qts. Rs. 30 "

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co., OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

		Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE	Gold Foil	" 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	" 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's	Gold Foil	" 60

HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—

NIERSTEINER, 1874	" 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	" 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	" 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	" 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.

Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,

APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course in a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 .... £300,690
" 1885 .... £388,156
" 1886 .... £355 039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____________ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
____________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1886.	1887.
Income	£1,515,165	£1,514,005
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	£1,870,000	£1,875,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,807,579	£3,857,456
Total Invested Funds	£7,324,034	£7,415,918

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.

Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND........................... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowe when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms hich may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line
Second do. .... 4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 2-

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
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BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

ROYAL ASIATIC BOMB BRANC OF TH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—Clan Macdonald (s), from Glasgow and Liverpool. Yesterday :—St. Regulus (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Busheer (s), for Karachi.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf (except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Karachi at 10-25 a. m. to-day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 7th instant, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,58,203, in receipts.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Rajah of Belgaum, accompanied by twelve followers, arrived at the Victoria Terminus Station, on Tuesday last. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Girgaum.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a Hindoo man, about 23 years old, was found floating in a well on the Esplanade yesterday afternoon. The body was dressed in a dhotur, to which was fastened a stone, weighing about 28 lbs.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—W. J. Basden, Gunner in charge of the Sub-marine Mining Steamer Mazbee, lying in harbour, reported to the police on Tuesday, the theft of a Waterbury watch and silver chain, valued at Rs. 16-8-0, from the chart-room.

CIDER AS AN INDIAN BEVERAGE.—A correspondent writes :—"On page 688, of the *Saturday Review*, of 9th June, 1888, I find it stated :—"Bottled sparkling cider is the best beverage for India, far more wholesome than champagne or pale ale, probably from its lower alcoholic strength, and is very much in demand there." I, and I daresay many others, would be glad to know what Bombay doctors have to say about sparkling cider being the best beverage for India. I have always been under the impression—not from experience, but from hearsay—that it is awful bilious stuff.

VOLUNTEERS MEDALS.—Corporal W. Pope, of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, has proved himself the best shot amongst the volunteers of this presidency during the past annual course of musketry, and has won the "Presidency" medal, with a score of 68 points. The next best shot is Color-Sergt. J. Mawhood, of the Poona Volunteers, who takes the "Provincial" medal, with 67 points. Strange to say these medals were won with corresponding scores last year, 1886-87, Sergt. F. McDonnell and Sergt. W. Cahill, both of the Poona Volunteers, having taken the "Presidency" and "Provincial" medals with 68 and 67 points, respectively.

RIFLE MEETING.—The rifle meeting of this presidency will take place at Poona between the 10th and 22nd Oct. next, and will henceforth be styled the "Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting," the word "Central" having been dropped. Major H. E. P. Thomas, who has "run" this meeting so very successfully for the past five years, has handed over the duties of honorary secretary, together with the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, to Major C. E. Parker-Jervis, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, the tenure of appointment of the first named, as A. A. G. for Musketry, having expired. We are informed that canvas, instead of iron, targets will be used at the next meeting.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A Hindoo lad, named Rama Pilmatai, aged 12 years, was yesterday charged by inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing 8 annas from the pocket of Bappoo Yacoob, a Callassee, while at the Mazagon Bunder yesterday morning. The accused was observed by a market peon removing a purse from the pocket of the complainant and replacing it. The fact was brought to the notice of the complainant who found an eight-anna piece missing. He immediately seized the accused, who produced it from his mouth. He was made over to the police. The accused, on pleading guilty, was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE ISMAELJEE MULLA JIVABHOY.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order which, on the last court day, his lordship extended for a week only. One of the trustees had filed his affidavit only on the morning of the day the matter was heard ; and the interim order was extended for a week, as the matter was adjourned for that period. His lordship thought that an extension for two months would be quite sufficient. It was an insolvency of more than a year's standing, and more than half the number of creditors had signed the deed of composition. The interim order was extended for two months.

RE PARMANUNDAS KESSOWJEE.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, said, he was instructed to apply for an interim order ; but he had just then received the grounds of opposition filed by a creditor, which he had no time to go through. A Borah, named Peerbhoy Hakimjee, appeared in person, and opposed the application on various grounds. His lordship was of opinion that the matters mentioned by the opposing creditor were such as could be enquired into at the time of the hearing. An interim order was granted, with leave, to amend the schedule.

RE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.—Mr. R. D. Setna, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order for six months. The learned counsel said that the case was now on the board for hearing, and it would be some time before the matter could be disposed of.

Mr. Mankar, who appeared for certain opposing creditors, had no objection to the interim order being extended, but he thought that six months was too long a period.

Mr. Setna said a long extension was necessary as the hearing would take a long time.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, on behalf of Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, trustees of the estate of the late Cawndas Narrondas, appeared to oppose an application for an adjournment. His clients had no notice given them of the application. They charged the insolvent with misappropriating large sums of money belonging to the trust and with applying them to his own use. There was a decree for one lakh of rupees passed against the insolvent, which was now in the possession of the opposing creditors.

His lordship said this was an insolvency of two years' standing, and an extension of the interim order for a month would be quite sufficient. The case would be heard in its order.

RE JEYKISSONDAS PURSHOTUM.—This person was adjudicated an insolvent on the application of Bhokhandas Vizbhucundas, and had subsequently obtained a rule *nisi* to have the order of adjudication cancelled. Mr. Starling appeared to show cause against the rule, while Mr. Dhairyavan appeared in support of it. After some discussion, his lordship made the rule absolute. Each party to bear his own costs.

RE EBRAHIM DADA.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent applied for discharge of a rule *nisi* obtained by the Official Assignee on the 27th ult., calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not file his schedule. The schedule having now been filed, the application was granted. The learned counsel next applied for a rule to revoke the order of adjudication in insolvency, as the insolvent had settled with his creditors. His lordship granted a rule, making it returnable within a month.

RE DINANATH MOROBA.—Mr. Mankar asked for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent. The petition and schedule were filed some time ago ; and leave was granted to the insolvent on the last court day to serve notices. On the evening of the same day, as the insolvent was returning home from his office, he was arrested on the road and was placed before a Judge of the Small Cause Court, but was sent to jail as he had not with him an extract of his schedule at the time. The application was granted.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday afternoon, was attended by all the members, namely, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji (Chairman), Dr. Waters, Sir Henry Morland, Col. Merewether, Major Selby, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and M. N. Banaji.

THE PROPOSED CHOLERA HOSPITAL AT KHETWADY.

The memorial which was passed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Khetwady, protesting against the establishment of a cholera-hospital, in front of the Cama Baug, was presented yesterday to the Chairman of the Town Council by a deputation consisting of some of the leading inhabitants of the district. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen :—Messrs. Cumroodeen Tyebji, Dustoor Dr. Jamaspji Minocherji, Messrs. Hormusji M. Chijgar, Veerchand Deepchand, Edalji Pallonji Batlivala (Trustee, Cama Baug), Vaman Abaji Modak, Dr. Prabhakar, and Dr. A. D. Mody.

The chairman observing that it was the first time that a deputation had waited upon the Town Council with their memorial, assured the gentlemen present that their representation would receive the best consideration of the Council. Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee having expressed a hope to the same effect, the deputation withdrew.

Surgeon-Major G. Waters said : When this matter was discussed in the Town Council in connection with the offer made through Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban to give Rs. 66,000 for the purchase of the site for an epidemic hospital in Khetwady, no member of the Council took any exception whatever to the proposal that ground should be acquired for that purpose in that locality. It was simply resolved that the offer made through Mr. Murzban should be declined, and that the Corporation should be advised to sanction the project and its attendant expenditure. The discussions which then took place in the Council were duly reported in the public press, without eliciting any comment or protest from the inhabitants of Khetwady ; nor did we hear of any objection on their part even after the matter had been first discussed in the Corporation. It was not until the speech of Dr. Blaney, made on the second day of that discussion, was published, and after that gentleman had written several times to the newspapers, that the residents of Khetwady gave the first signal of alarm. It may then be pretty safely inferred that the agitation which has since arisen is to be ascribed to the attitude which Dr. Blaney, to the amazement of his friends, has taken up. His position in this respect was naturally challenged by those who were conversant with the part he played in regard to cholera-hospitals just four years ago. He has been charged with inconsistency, inasmuch as he is now opposing what he then supported. But this charge in the abstract is scarcely fair, for Dr. Blaney, like every other man, has a right to change his mind. He, however, will find it difficult to justify his change of front ; for such light as has been shed on cholera during the last four years, goes far to discredit belief in the contagiousness of that disease, and to this regard I am glad to have the support of my friend, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. I have given this subject the closest attention for a number of years, and have given public expression to my views which are that cholera is not a contagious malady, and in this I was at once supported by Surgeon-General Cunningham, who, as Sanitary Officer with the Government of India for a protracted period, and having under review the whole of the health statistics of the Indian Empire, and being a man of remarkable erudition and the keenest powers of observation, was in a position, such as no other observer occupied, for coming to a right conclusion on this grave question. Later, my views received the support of Sir William Moore and Mr. Hewlett, men whose respective positions eminently qualified them to speak with authority on sanitation and public health. You have heard the opinion of the present Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. McRury, and will, doubtless, have observed that it entirely coincides with what I said on the subject in the Corporation. Now both Dr. Blaney and the Khetwady agitators seem to have strangely misconstrued Dr. McRury's remark, that "the presence of a cholera-hospital should not be a danger to its neighbourhood, provided it be properly managed as all hospitals should be, *i. e.*, kept clean." This remark holds good as regards hospitals of all kinds, and applies equally to all places where men do congregate. Indeed, the drift of all teaching in sanitation and hygiene is cleanliness. Were hospitals neglected in this respect, most assuredly they would become sources of danger, but so also, in like circumstance, would other habitations. But can anyone say that our large Bombay hospitals have ever been known to act as centres of disease dissemination ? It was only, the other day, in the Corporation that I heard hospitals spoken of in this light for the first time in my life. I am confident, however, that such a statement cannot be supported by the written opinion of any high authority. We have had a cholera shed in the compound of the J. J. Hospital for a great number of years, and the disease has never been imported thence into the general wards, although the medical officer in charge of the cholera shed goes backwards and forwards between it and the hospital. Again, Drs. Blanc, Blaney, and Cowasjee Hormusjee deliberately recommended that a cholera-hospital should be erected within the European General Hospital enclosure ! This affords strong evidence that hitherto little fear of cholera-hospitals has been entertained, either by the professional or lay community of Bombay. Indeed, hospitals of all kinds are means by which disease is diminished, and not centres for its dissemination, as we are now asked to believe, And I need hardly say that were there the least probability of danger to the inhabitants of Khetwady from the carrying out of the project now before us, I should be the last to recommend it. My friend, Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee, kindly conducted me on Thursday morning last to the proposed site, where Dr. Weir was good enough to meet us. We had previously looked at the Rest-house, opposite the Northbrook Gardens, and were all of opinion that it might be turned to account for cholera purposes in times of epidemic. It would accommodate the cholera victims from a large area, comprising over 400,000 inhabitants. At the Khetwady side we accidentally met Mr George Cotton, who cordially endorsed the recommendation that the site should be acquired for the erection on it of a cholera-hospital. It would be a convenient centre for an area, always prone in epidemics of cholera, to marked prevalence of the disease. Now Dr. Blaney, and those who have risen to his call in this matter, have said that, during recent years, Khetwady has been wonderfully exempt from cholera. This statement is highly misleading. What Dr. Blaney said could not, of course, be called false, but it certainly was fallacious. The truth is that in recent years we have had but very slight visitations of cholera in Bombay, and Khetwady, in common with most of the other districts of the city, has enjoyed immunity from the disease. But when cholera was last epidemic here, Khetwady showed more than its due proportion of mortality from that ailment, standing near the top of the list in this respect, for instance, in 1883 and 1884. This effectually disposes of the statement that Khetwady is exceptionally exempt from cholera. Drs. Cowasjee, Weir, and myself were addressed at the proposed site by some of the leading Khetwady agitators. One of them urged that cholera victims should be carried away to hospitals on the Flats, on the ground that it mattered little to persons already half dead whether they were carried half a mile or three or four miles ? I mention this to show the unfeeling and utterly selfish sentiments which actuate those who are taking the leading part in this matter, and how little likely such persons are to view matters from the standpoint of the general weal of the community at large. It is, I presume, admitted by almost all men of educated observation, that the transport of the cholera sick for long distances is inadmissible. Then, as it has been equally admitted that several cholera-hospitals must be erected in Bombay, we must select the most eligible sites in the different localities where the disease prevails. And in selecting the site at Khetwady, the Health Officer has acted with judgment and discretion. It is central to a large area where the disease usually prevails. It is a comparatively open space, and the locality having been drained, the hospital and its surroundings can more easily be kept clean and harmless, than would be possible where means are not provided for the removal of the sullage and ablution water. The objections which have been raised to the Khetwady site can, with equal if not greater reason, be offered to any other equally suitable site that can be suggested for a cholera-hospital. And if we yield to the pressure from Khetwady, we must be prepared entirely to abandon the scheme resolved upon four years ago and which resolution was, I believe, come to on the instigation of Government. If we do not abandon the scheme, and select another site, we shall, in all probability, have still greater expense to meet than in the present case, and we should, if successful, be imposing conditions on one locality which the inhabitants of another locality were sufficiently influential to resist. We should thus occupy a very undignified position. The duly constituted guardians of the common weal of the community at large, coerced by the wealthy, we failed to safeguard the interests of the poor ! We cannot, whilst laying claim to any sort of manliness, accept this position. We have come to a certain decision in the exercise of our public function ; that decision was arrived at, not hastily but after the matter had come at least on two separate occasions before us, and we must surely stand by what we have done as is obviously our duty. This is a clear case of the classes arrayed against the masses, and we must not let the whims of a few hundred influential persons sway us from our grave responsibilities to hundreds of thousands of the poor. Though strongly opposed to Dr. Blaney's attitude in this matter, I yet yield to none in appreciation of all that he has achieved for the welfare of Bombay. I have enjoyed his friendship for a number of years, and feel confident of retaining it. His position in this agitation is to me inexplicable, but I none the less admire his public spirit and energy. And above all, I respect him as one of the most capable and certainly the most philanthropic medical man in Bombay. Dr. Waters concluded his speech by moving that the Town Council approve of the Acting Municipal Commissioners applying to Government, under the terms of section 293 of the Municipal Act 3 of 1872 and 4 of 1878, to declare that the plot of land situated at the junction of Khetwady and Churney Roads, admeasuring 5,450 square yards, and belonging to the executors of the late Kessowji Jadowji, is required for a public purpose, namely, the erection of a hospital for epidemic diseases.

Col. Merewether seconded the proposition.

Mr. M. N. Banaji moved the following amendment, of which he had given notice :—"That in view of the widespread feeling of alarm existing in the minds of the inhabitants of Khetwady, caused by the proposal to establish a hospital for epidemic diseases in that locality, and having regard to the fact that the cost of the proposed site would probably be higher than the sanctioned amount, the Town Council request the Acting Municipal Commissioner to defer proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act, until the Corporation have had the opportunity of reconsidering the question of the site." Mr. Banaji said that as a layman, he could not join issue with the learned doctor, who had just made an eloquent address, on the medical aspects of the question. But he thought that Dr. Waters was mistaken in supposing that this was a question of the classes *vs.* the masses. One of the principal objections aginst the establishment of a cholera-hospital was that it was to be right in front of an institution which was used more by the masses than the classes of the Parsi community, namely. Cama Baug, Then there was the Hindoo asylum which was under construction at a short distance from the proposed site which, too, was intended for the poor. Even if the objection to the proposal rested on sentiment alone, the sentiment was just of the kind that ought to be respected by them. It had been insinuated that Dr. Blaney had been the cause of the agitation which had sprung up. The speaker, however, thought that it was a spontaneous agitation which was based upon genuine alarm at the prospect of having an epidemic hospital which might any day prove a source of danger to the district. Then there was the possibility of dirty water thrown away from the hospital percolating the ground and contaminating the wells around. This contingency had to be carefully avoided, in view of the fact that Parsees use well water for religious purposes. The speaker also doubted very much that the land could be purchased within the estimate sanctioned by the Corporation.

Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy seconded the amendment.

Major Selby said it seemed to him that the principle of having an epidemic hospital had been affirmed by the Corporation, and therefore he would like to know whether they were in order in continuing to discuss that question.

The chairman thought they were in order, so far as the authority of the Town Council had been asked to enable the Commissioner to apply to Government to empower him to acquire this land under the Land Acquisition Act.

Major Selby observed that this was true, but the principle was not before them. He intended to vote against the amendment, and then to propose another amendment. He did not agree with Mr. Banaji's amendment, because it entered too much into different statements of reasons. The amendment he intended to submit was simply that the matter should be postponed, till that day four months. It seemed to him only fair that if any gentleman desired to appeal to the Corporation against the vote of that body, they should be given an opportunity to do so, especially when it was remembered that the vote had been carried by an exceedingly small majority.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that Khetwady was not mentioned among the six places which had been recommended by the committee. He thought that instead of building the hospital on the proposed site, they had better utilize the Rest-house at Grant Road. On revisiting the place he found that it could accommodate sixty, and not thirty beds as he had recently stated.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik supported the amendment saying that the question should be thoroughly ventilated before any decision was arrived at. He was opposed to the use of the Rest-house at Grant Road as a cholera-hospital ; chiefly, because there were two burial grounds in its neighbourhood. (Laughter.)

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said before it was decided to postpone the question, he wished to say a few words. As the Council was fully aware, the subject came first before the Corporation four years ago, when they had affirmed the principle of having epidemic hospitals in various parts of the town. The only question that was now before them was whether the executive had wisely chosen the site at the junction of Khetwady and Churney Roads, and whether the proposal to build a hospital there ought not to be carried out immediately, as sanctioned by the Corporation, or whether the whole matter should be postponed certainly for three months and possibly for years. It was quite enough to look at the history of the question and the file of suggestions to see how very difficult it was to get a site that would satisfy everybody. It did not matter in the very least whether they took an open space of ground at Khetwady or Girgaum or any other place. But as soon as they proposed to erect a cholera hospital, the whole of the inhabitants of that particular district would come forward to protest against its establishment. He had no quarrel whatever with the inhabitants of Khetwady for petitioning in a matter in which they believed their district to be in danger. However, the question now was whether it would be wise to keep alive the agitation by postponing the subject for three months. He thought it would be perfectly futile to postpone the discussion for another three months, or even another week, for this reason that the agitation would go on and would most probably increase in volume ; and if at the end of that time they decided to carry out the scheme, they would have to do so amidst a much greater degree of irritation. He thought the history of all such agitations showed that if the subject which was the cause of it was immediately decided, the agitation subsided in a very short time. As to the petition, he might say that those who presented it were quite wrong in stating that the Corporation had never intended to have a hospital in Khetwady and to substantiate what he asserted, it was only necessary for him to read a paragraph from the committee's report, which showed that not only was Khetwady not excluded, but that a site had specially been chosen in that district. The site now proposed was far better than that selected in 1884. It was opposite the Girgaum Police Court Court and admeasuring 11,000 square yards, whereas the site now under discussion lay amidst a piece of open ground admeasuring 30,000 square yards. The former site had been welcomed by the committee, and no one either at that time or up to the time of the present agitation had attempted to say that Khetwady would be any the worse for having an hospital in that locality. As for the proposed hospital it would be placed in the middle of an open piece of land 30,000 square yards in extent, and would thus be well removed from the roadway and the neighbouring buildings.

Mr. Khote : Who will guarantee that no houses will spring up in the immediate neighbourhood ? (A laugh.)

The Acting Commissioner replied that in chosing a site they had only to consider what was at present the most suitable position. He agreed with Dr. Weir in thinking that the site chosen was the most suitable and the largest open site that could be obtained in the west of the island. The argument came to this—suppose they gave up this site, where were they to go to ? He was perfectly willing to challenge any of the gentlemen who had protested against it, to show him another that was as good from a sanitary point of view. Supposing they yielded to the agitation, the result would be that they would have to go to a worse site, and also encounter another and probably much stronger agitation. Another inaccuracy in the petition had already been pointed out by Dr. Waters, namely, that Khetwady so far from being free from cholera, had been severely visited by it in former years. Mr. Banaji objected to the site, on the ground that it would cost more than what the Corporation had sanctioned. The cost would certainly be more than what would have been necessary in 1884, for as every one knew the prices of land were rising throughout the city. They could not get any site for the price proposed in 1884. With regard to the cost of this particular piece of land, however, the Municipal executive had not estimated it in the dark. He (the Commissioner) had had a long correspondence with the Collector of Bombay on the subject, and that gentleman had kindly supplied him with details of the price of land in that district, and had given it as his opinion that, as far as he was able to judge, the cost of the present site would amount to Rs. 66,000. To that sum the Commissioner said that he had added a thousand rupees to cover contingencies. He was not, however, prepared to say that the cost would be Rs.66,000 or Rs.70,000. But if the Corporation were to agree to have such hospitals, they must be ready to pay for them. With regard to the alleged danger from percolation of water, he had to point that Khetwady was fortunate in having pipe drains and house connections which might account for the diminution of cholera in that district during the past two or three years, and these pipe drains would carry away every particle of dirty water from the hospital. Now as to the question of the Grant Road Rest-house which Dr. Cowasjee had been making so much of, he wished the Council to distinctly understand that the Rest-house and the proposed hospital were intended to serve two different sections of the population. The hospital in Khetwady would serve the district on the west of the island, namely, Dhobie-talao, Girgaum, Chopatty, and Walkeshwar, the population there being altogether 1,40,000. On the other hand, the population which would be served by the Grant Road Rest-house came to about four lakhs. In conclusion, the Commissioner said that if the Town Council postponed the matter he was perfectly certain it would be tantamount to shelving it altogether ; and he hoped that he would not be understood to be saying anything in the nature of a threat, when he said that if the resolution of the Corporation was not acted upon, he would take no further trouble to find any other site in any other part of the city, because he knew that the same objections which were raised now would be raised again with ten-fold force. There was no site to the west of the city which was so free from objections as this. The Cama Baug itself would be about 270 feet from the nearest point of the hospital building, and he did not think they could get any other place where the nearest building would be so far removed from the hospital. (Hear hear).

Mr. Sayani was of opinion that reasonable facilities should be given to the petitioners to appeal to the Corporation, and he was, therefore, in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Khote also spoke in support of the amendment, saying that the people residing in Khetwady were perfectly justified in coming there with their objections to the proposed site.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said that economy, as well as the suitability of a site, was urged by the committee. They had recommended a total expenditure of about Rs. 147,000 for the six hospitals that they had proposed to be erected in various parts of the city, whereas in the present case it was proposed to spend Rs. 67,000 on land alone, at which rate it was not unreasonable to suppose that each of these hospitals would cost about a lakh. On that ground, if on no other, he would postpone the consideration of the matter for three or four months, so that the Corporation might be in a better position to consider it on its merits.

Col. Merewether said that if they affirmed the principle of having an epidemic hospital, they must have it somewhere in the midst of the population Now, if this agitation succeeded, the result would be that these hospitals would be placed in poor localities, where the people were not able to carry on a like agitation. The Corporation had had ample opportunities to discuss the question, and it was no business of the Town Council to do anything that would impede or delay the steps which ought to be taken in consequence of the vote of the Corporation. If they were once to encourage that sort of agitation, it would spread all over the city, and would be simply endless.

Major Selby said that if the Corporation had, by an undoubted and overwhelming vote, decided the question nothing should have induced him to refrain from giving immediate effect to it. But considering that the majority was an exceedingly narrow one, and considering that the Town Council was powerless, either to deal with the principle, or to alter the resolution of the Corporation, he should like the Corporation, at all events, to give their mandate with no uncertain voice, before any action was taken upon it. It was very well known that very often the Government in England did not consider an adverse vote in Parliament as necessarily a vote of want of confidence, if it was carried by a very small minority and on a small question. Since the Corporation had decided in in an important matter by a majority of two votes only, and since certain petitioners had addressed them on the subject, he thought the Corporation might be allowed to have an opportunity to send a mandate to them about which there could be no doubt whatever.

The Acting Commissioner observed that the scheme of the Queen's Road and the Girgaum sewers was also carried by two votes. He asked whether that would be any reason for taking no steps to carry it out ? (Laughter.)

Sir Henry Morland said he should vote for a postponement of the subject, if he found in the petition one atom of argument that had not been already placed before the Corporation, when the vote was passed by that body. But the pititioners had advanced nothing that was new. The greater the delay in getting the land, the higher would be the rate, as time went on, and, therefore, it would be very wise economy, to have it at once. If it were found hereafter that no hospital was necessary in that place, they could sell the land for infinitely more than they had given for it, so that there was no chance of the Municipality losing anything by the transaction.

The Chairman said he had received a letter from a Parsee gentleman who said that if the hospital were erected, his property which was situated in the neighbourhood would be depreciated in value, and he would hold the Municipality liable for the loss. (Laughter.)

The Acting Commissioner said he had received seven letters protesting against the establishment of the hospital on the proposed site.

The Chairman said that eight months ago, the proposition for the establishment of the hospital had been unanimously carried by the Town Council, and he, as chairman of that body, had the duty of proposing it at the meeting of the Corporation. He might say that when he had proposed that vote, he had approved of it. But the discussions which had subsequently taken place showed that the Town Council had not before it the various considerations involved in the question. Since the resolution had been passed by the Corporation, a considerable agitation had sprung up, and he must say that all the arguments he had heard at that board and elsewhere since the passing of the resolution, had not been advanced at the meeting of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) He was the very last person that would give in to any agitation,—he had always given a free and candid opinion on such agitations. (Hear, hear.) But he did not think the present agitation had been got up by any particular or interested persons. (Hear, hear.) He had heard medical men say that cholera generally seized people who feared it most, and supposing a cholera van were to go past the Cama Baug it would naturally alarm nervous persons. Speaking of the meeting at Khetwady, the Chairman said he should be very glad if the ratepayers bestirred themselves to watch their interests whenever any important question, affecting their welfare, came before the Town Council or the Corporation. If the ratepayers were to question their nominees in the Corporation, from time to time, as to their conduct at the Corporation, a great deal of good would certainly be done to the city. (Hear, hear.) Those gentlemen who went to the ratepayers at the time of an election, promised everything they possibly could to get votes. But after they were elected, they never showed their faces to their constituents nor did their constituents see the faces of their nominees ; for three long years during which their term of office lasted. (Laughter and hear, hear.) This state of things was very much to be regretted. Had it been otherwise, the Corporation and the Town Council would not have been placed in the false position in which they now found themselves on this important question. Referring to a remark which fell from Mr. Charles, the chairman said he was sure the Commissioner would always be prepared to do his duty although he might say certain things in the heat of the moment. If the present site were abandoned, he (the Chairman) was sure the Commissioner would say what was the next best thing to be done. (Hear, hear.)

The Acting Commissioner : I will do nothing in that case, Mr. Chairman. (Laughter.)

The Chairman concluded by saying that by advising the Corporation to postpone the matter for four mouths, he did not think that the Town Council would be doing anything wrong.

Dr. Waters, in his reply, said it had been observed by one of the speakers that they had not had a cholera epidemic in this city for a number of years. There were cycles of years during which it recurred, and Dr. Hewlette had, in his report now before Government, prophesied, that the city might have a severe epidemic of cholera this monsoon. If an epidemic came upon them and they were unprepared, and Government might ask why they had not complied with the terms of their requisition, and not acted upon the recommendations of the committee made four years ago. As to Dr. Cowasji's proposal concerning the Grant Road Rest-house, it would have been more to his purpose, if he had mentioned that place, when the question of buying the site was first considered. It was not for the Town Council to discriminate which mandate of the Corporation they were to carry out, and which they were to refer back to that body. He did not think it would be compatible with the relations of the Town Council and the Corporation, or in conformity with the respect due by a lower to a superior body, that the matter should be referred back to them. As to the question, of cost, he did not think that even six lakhs spent on the establishment of six hospitals would at all be an unreasonable amount. If they once decided to erect these hospitals, the sooner they had them the better. (Hear, hear.)

On a division the amendment was carried by 9 votes to 3.

The Council then adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 6th instant.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Read Government Resolution, Revenue Department, dated 29th June, 1888, regarding the amount of accommodation to be provided by the trustees for the Customs Department at the Wet Docks. The Resolution states that the trustees can only be asked to provide a site, and that the demand that they should erect buildings cannot equitably be pressed upon them ; and the Commissioner of Customs is instructed to report on the requirements of his department a site to be set apart by the Port Trust at the new docks, and to furnish an estimate of the buildings.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE NEW LOAN.

Read letter from Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, dated 3rd July, 1888, informing the trustees that he holds Port Trust Bonds of the loan of 1883 to the amount of Rs. 35,000, and expects to receive more from time to time. He says he is desirous to have debentures payable to his order like those of 1st October, 1887, given to him in exchange for those of 1883, and asks the sanction of the trustees to this being done.

Resolution.—A copy of Mr. Nusserwanjee's letter should be forwarded to Government, with an intimation that the trustees propose, if Government see no objection, to oblige holders of their bonds by exchanging one form of sanctioned debenture for another, at the same charge, *viz.*, Re. 1 per note, as is made for the renewal of bonds.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd July, 1888.	For week ending 3rd July, 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	15
„ „ out of „	16	23
„ transported	6	15
„ attended to	4	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 3rd July, 1888.	For week ending 3rd July, 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	10
„ left	5	13
„ remaining in dock	7	16
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	2	
„ left	3	
„ remaining in dock	10	

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For dismissal under Sec. 98.

256-88—Little, S F and N—H Dick and others vs Bhimji Rowji and another—Jefferson, B and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

458-87—Shamrao, P—Govind Gungadur Ranade vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.—Part heard.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D.

456-87—Mirza, H and K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhovan vs Loowar Cullian Purshotum—Hore, C and B.

461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sangia vs Sonwar Somwar and others—Chalk, W and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs Mehrbai—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

457-87—R Skipsey—Jankidas Gooroo Sitaram vs Soobhansibhai and others—Tyabji and D—Part heard.

102-88—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Jankidas Bawa and others—R Skipsey.—Part heard.

421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

397-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimji Dayal and others vs A Toussaint and another—Little, S F and N—Part heard.

483-87—Hore, C and B—Haji Joosub Hajee Abdool Kurrim vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

486-87—Hore, C and B—Nusserwanji Jehangir Khambatta vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy—Mansuklal and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

78-88—Payne, G and S—Asla Nanji and another vs Rukhmabai and another—R Skipsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

37-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs The British India S N Co and others—Craigie, L and O, and Hore, C and B—Part heard.

41-88—Jefferson, B and D—Rustomji Nowroji Bukriwadia vs Sorabji Jamsetji Daroowala—Wadia and G.

46-88—In person—a pauper—Jamnabai vs Gungadas Bawa and another—Tyabji and D.

48-88—T A Bland—Bhikaiji vs Luxmibai—Chalk, W and S.

53-88—Wadia and G—Navazbai vs Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxter and another—Payne, G and S, and in person.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following are the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1888-89 :—

IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1888.	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	17,84,283	71,60,262	89,44,545
Exports	2,88,997	14,24,503	17,13,500
Net Imports	14,95,286	57,35,759	72,31,045
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF MAY 1888 (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Imports	28,32,774	1,95,42,600	2,23,75,374
Exports	4,15,665	21,65,503	25,81,168
Net Imports	24,17,109	1,73,77,097	1,97,94,206

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1888-89.

IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1888.	CALCUTTA. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	4,70,810	83,29,814	87,50,624
Coined & Examined	8,38,018	80,11,804	88,49,822
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF MAY, 1888 (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	15,94,638	1,52,16,830	1,68,11,468
Coined & Examined	20,00,285	1,44,71,825	1,64,72,110

THE regulation lately laid down by the Metropolitan Board of Works prohibiting the collection of money at meetings held in parks and open spaces under the control of the Board is viewed with disapproval in advanced Liberal circles, and was made the subject of several questions in the House of Commons. Mr. C. Graham wished to know whether the Home Secretary would bring in a Bill specially to repeal this obnoxious bye-law, which, from Mr. C. Graham's point of view, "gives power to prohibit public meetings amongst the poorer classes of the metropolis by taking from them the power of collecting money to pay their printing and other expenses." Inquiries on the same matter were also made by Messrs. J. Rowlands, Bradlaugh, and Conybeare, Mr. Matthews's reply was of a soothing and reassuring character. He has, it seems, asked the Board of Works whether, inasmuch as no bye-law of the same kind is in force as regards the royal parks, and as its enforcement may tend to create more annoyance than it prevents, there is any special reason for retaining it. Probably the Board of Works, which is naturally at the present time in rather a nervous condition, will bend before this storm and repeal the bye-law. Yet much might be urged in its favour. Collections at public meetings in the parks are on many grounds decidedly objectionable.

MONDAY, June 18th, was the seventy-third anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. There remain, it is stated, but two Waterloo pensioners on the lists of the War Office—Generals Whichcote and the Earl of Albemarle. The former joined the army as a volunteer in 1810. His first commission is dated 1811, and Lord Albemarle's first commission as ensign is dated in the year of Waterloo. In honour of the event Lord Albemarle held an annual reception at the house of his daughter, Lady Augusta Noel, in Portman-square. Lord Albemarle, who is in his ninetieth year, in fairly good health, and in the full possession of his faculties, received a great many congratulations, and some very beautiful boquets, one from the Commander-in-Chief. Among Lord Albemarle's numerous visitors were Lord Eversley, who is same years older than himself, and his own great-grandson, a little boy not yet in his teens.

THE SECUNDERABAD MURDER.

ON Monday the accused L'Esteve was put into the dock at Secounderabad where he was accommodated with a chair owing to the extreme agitation. The first witness examined was Dr. Levinge, the Staff Surgeon in charge of the Civil Hospital. He said that : I held a *post mortem* examination on the body of Anna L'Esteve on the morning of the 5th instant. I found two wounds between the shoulders about the 6th and 7th vertibrae of the back. The bullet passed out of the left side of the neck, after splintering the spine and the apex of the lungs. The wounds must have been caused by a bullet such as the one shewn me. George L'Esteve said :—Accused is my father. About half past six on the 4th instant, I heard the report of a rifle. I rushed upstairs and found my step-mother lying down ; then I ran into the room adjoining and found that my father was about to shoot himself. I at once turned the rifle and emptied, after which I came downstairs. When I found my mother lying down she said nothing about this case. My mother was lying on her face ; she just fell over the threshold of the door between the two rooms ; I did not remark whether any cartridge cases were lying anywhere as I was upstairs only a short time. Rifle No. 133 belonged so to my father. It was in his hands when I went up. The other Rifle shown me is mine, and it was in the same room where the body lay. I do not know if my father had said anything when the Police arrested him. At times my father and mother had quarrels amongst themselves. They had one on the morning of the 4th. My father had been drinking all that day.

Mr. Podney, the Proprietor of the hotel, said : I went upstairs to see what was the matter on hearing the children scream. When I entered the room, I saw deceased lying down on the floor. I thought she had fallen down, and so ordered my boy to fetch some water. The children then told me there was no use for water as deceased was shot down. I heard accused inform the police that he shot deceased. I cannot say whether accused had been drinking as I was absent and accused was uptairs the whole day. His mother-in-law told me that accused had obtained a bottle of whisky from outside very early in the morning before his family were up. The accused and deceased were on good terms. I do not know if there had been any quarelling between them, as they only came downstairs for their meals, and immediately it was over they would go up again.

Mahomed Ally said : Deceased was lying down flat on her face ; with her head towards the North, bleeding profusely. A cartridge case and a gun were lying hard by. I asked the deceased as to who shot her. She replied that her husband had shot her. She also said that she was dying. I comforted her by asking her not to say so as I had already sent for the doctor.

Nabikhan, Hospital Assistant, said : I was called to the Victoria Hotel on the 4th instant to attend a person dangerously wounded. Collecting the necessary appliances, I went at once and found deceased lying close by the door upstairs bleeding. She was alive, and simply kept repeating 'Doctor save me, doctor save me'. She said nothing more.

The Court then asked accused if he had anything to say ; to which he replied : "I like to reserve what I have to say for the High Court. The statement I made on the night of the accident I wish to revoke as I made it whilst under the influence of liquor and great grief. I therefore do not remember what I then said." The hearing of the case will be resumed on Friday. —*Deccan Times.*

LORD LANSDOWNE AND SMALL HOLDINGS.

SOME time ago, says the *Newcastle Chronicle*, the Calne Liberal Club applied to Lord Lansdowne and other owners of land in the neighbourhood to let small holdings of various sizes to men of small capital and of practical knowledge of farming, and Lord Lansdowne replied that he not only concurred in the general advantage that would arise by increasing the number of those who have a direct interest in the soil, but he would, as far as opportunities ... of his lordreach, facilitate such increase. The res... individuals ship's reply was an application from 80 ... early 500 for land amounting in the aggregate to n... Lord acres, and subsequently Mr. H. Herbert Smith, ... self Lansdowne's agent, was instructed to place him... in communication with the Small Farm Company upon the subject. Later on in consequence of the negotiations for the purchase of another estate having fallen through, owing to an unexpected obstacle, the directors decided to consider the property offered by Lord Lansdowne, and directed Mr. Samuel Insull, the secretary, to visit the same and hold a meeting of the applicants, which he did in the village reading room, Foxham, near Chippenham, attended by over 100 labourers and small farmers. As a result, there were more applications for land and farm buildings than this farm could supply. Further negotiations were then entered into, and the Small Farm Company made an offer to purchase the property ; and Lord Lansdowne, in accepting the company's offer, stated he was willing, considering all the circumstances, to accept the offer, although the price was below what Lord Lansdowne had reason to believe he could get for the property. The purchase of this estate, which is easy of division and the situation in every way suitable for small farms, will now be completed, as Lord Lansdowne has returned from Canada, and will therefore be able for a time, to give his personal attention to the matter, in which his lordship takes considerable interest.

BENGAL.

THE LATE POLICE TORTURE CASE.—At the close of the trial at the High Court Inspector Boyd, who was acquitted, on stepping out of the dock ; expressed his intention of no longer continuing service in a force where he was exposed to the chance of similar charges being brougt against him, and on the following morning placed his resignation in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The natives who are charged still remain under suspension.—*Englishman.*

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred to a gunner at Trincomallee while a salute of sixty guns was being fired at the Fort there, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor of Germany. As he was ramming home the charge the gun burst, blowing off both arms and a part of his head. His body was thrown some distance. No trace of the members severed from his body have been found. It is surmised that the accident was probably due to some burning rag or piece of cartridge remaining in the gun after the previous discharge. This is the second accident which has occurred in connection with big-gun firing at Trincomallee, the former having taken place about last September.

A SERIES of experiments designed to test the capabilities of Mr. Nordenfelt's controlled electrical torpedo have been made off Erith, under the direction of the inventor, and in the presence of Rear-Admiral P. H. Colomb, General Sir L. Nicholson (Commandant of the Royal School of Military Engineers), Sir V. Hamilton, Don E. Casariego, Count Condiani, Captain Schroeder, and representatives of the principal Continental Powers. The Nordenfelt torpedo differs from the varieties hitherto employed chiefly in respect to the manner in which it is controlled from the base of operation. Its length is 35 ft., its maximum charge 500 lb., and its weight 780 lb. The torpedo travels at the rate of some 14½ knots an hour, and is capable of carrying 4,000 yards of 3-cord cable. The operations are conducted electrically, by means of this cable, one end of which is attached either to the shore—as was the case in the experiments last week—or to the vessel whence the torpedo is despatched. The *Morning Post* says that abundant proof was afforded that the machine may be entirely controlled, in respect both to speed and direction, by Mr. Nordenfelt's system, the experiments being generally pronounced to be thoroughly satisfactory.

IN one of Mr. Hardy's novels the heroine saves the hero's life by means of her underclothing. In Mr. Rider Haggard's new story, "Mr. Meeson's Will," published as the summer number of the *Illustrated London News*, the hero very nearly loses two million pounds (£2,000,000) because the heroine has no underclothing. She is wrecked on a barren rock with a wicked publisher, who has cut his nephew off with a shilling. Dying on the rock, he would fain make a new will in the youth's favour ; but though ink is got (from a cuttle-fish), there is not a scrap of paper, not even a bank note, to write the will on. The old gentleman suggests that the lady should give him a piece of linen from her underclothing ; but, escaping from the sinking ship hurriedly, she had not waited to put underclothing on. Eventually she allows the will to be tattooed on her shoulders. But, after all, Mr. Haggard forgets that wood could have been got from the boat, or that the will might have been written on the sole of the lady's shoe.

THE SWEETEST PERFUME is "BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS" Re. 1 per bottle.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LOST on 10th July, a SMALL DOG, without Hairs, answers to the name of Hector. Any one returning it to No 19, Medow Street, will receive a Reward of Rs. 20.

D. LONGWORTH, Carnac Iron Works, has for sale one 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Engine in good order. Price Rs. 400.

A FRENCH BILLIARD TABLE, full size, to be sold.—Apply, "The Tower," Middle Colaba.

COOKED HAM, Ham Sandwiches, Draught Beer and Porter, Wines, Spirits at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

FOR SALE.—Comfortable Brougham, Waler Mare, and Set of Harness. Turnout in regular use, Rs. 700.—Apply to the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

KIOTTO!! KIOTO!!! Our new stock of this well-known Crockery to hand by last mail, Disappointed Customers apply sharp.—SHROFF BROS.

BRAND'S ESSENCE of BEEF, Rs. 1-2; Mutton, Rs. 1-8; Chicken, Rs. 1-10. Silk Puff Bags, Puff Boxes.—WRIGHT and Co., Chemists, near Forbes' Ice Factory, Fort.

JUST ARRIVED per last mail, Army Bluchers, Field Boots, Watertight, laced-up, Strong Boots; and all sorts of Monsoon Boots and Shoes.—Messrs HUSSONALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE & BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

WANTED, Intelligent LEDGER CLERKS. Apply, by letter only, to Messrs KEMP & Co.

WANTED, SITUATION by a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with French and English languages and having a good business experience.—Apply "A. D." this paper.

WANTED SITUATION up-country, by a young Parsee Undergraduate of a respectable family, possessing a sound knowledge of English.—Inquire "B. R. L." this paper.

BREACH CANDY.—FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET. Apply to "No. 1," care of this paper.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE, warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

SHEW'S POCKET CAMERAS, ¼ Plate size, Brass bound, with three Double Backs and Shutter complete. New Shipment just opened out.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper. Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivettes, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S GLENTROMIE.—Another SPECIALITE, five years old, Rs. 24 No Whisky should be drunk,—certainly not in tropical climates—that is not matured and free from fusel oil.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving, Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, specially made, the newest, cheapest, strongest, and most perfect, "VICTORIA JUBILEE FIRE PROOF SAFE." Warranted an excellent Security from Fire and Thieves, fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock.—Sole Manufacturer, N. PURBHOODAS, No. 392, Kalbadevi, and No. 62, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

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DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

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TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

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WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to pay the amounts of their subscription to the Bank of [illegible].

DOSABHAI FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

Bombay, 9th July, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

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Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. " 36.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

THE only alteration shown in the financial quotations wired from London by Reuter last evening, is in the market rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, which was ¼ per cent. higher, at 2 per cent. per annum.

The Wheat Market was also unchanged; but in Mincing Lane, Linseed was firm, and Calcutta quality had advanced 3d. per quarter to arrive *viâ* the Canal. Coffee was also firm, and Mid.-Plantature was 2s. per cwt. dearer.

A small day's business was done in Liverpool yesterday, the Sales having reached only eight 800 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats; and the market closed quiet without any change whatever in spot prices. American Arrivals, however, were 1-64d. higher in all positions. Manchester was steady.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau monthly report was issued under yesterday's date, and states that the average condition of the crop in ten Cotton States is eighty-six and seven-tenths per cent. The condition, a month ago, it will be remembered, was given as 88 3-16 per cent.; while at this time last year it was 97, and the year before, 86·1 per cent. The crop is reported to be later than usual. Generally, the medium standpoint is vigorous and growing rapidly.

In view of the above somewhat unfavourable report spot price advanced 1-16 cent. in New York yesterday, say, to 10 7-16 cents; and September Futures were 7 points higher at 9·83 cents.

Here, we have had almost a blank day in the Staple, demand for ready stuff having been nearly *nil*, and the only business reported having been the purchase of a little Indore at 180½. In view of the news from America, sellers of Cotton of our new crop raised their pretensions, and have been been asking a Rupee per candy more for Bengal and Broach contracts; but we have only heard of a little Good Bengal at Rs. 166, for January delivery having been booked between dealers, Europeans being quite out of it. Old Cotton closed quiet at yesterday's quotations.

WHEAT has shown a good deal of animation to-day, and a considerable business has transpired chiefly in Ekdani, prices of which have been put up half an anna for both qualities, and the market closed firm at Rs. 4-8-0, and Rs. 4-7-0 per cwt., respectively. Quotations for other descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS have also been much more active to-day, a good deal has been done in *Linseed* at our enhanced quotations of yesterday; and a number of purchases of *Rapeseed* are also reported on the basis of previous rates, at which the tone of the market has been firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,941	bales.
Wheat	20,499	cwts.
Linseed	1,673	"
Rapeseed	2,419	"
Groundnuts	926	"

FREIGHTS are dull and nominally unchanged at our last quotations for ready business, of which there is very little offering. The China (s) has been put on the berth for Dunkirk at 17s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank Demand and Telegraphic, at 1s. 4 3-32d, and at this rate a little has been done; but at 1-32d. higher for Credits there has been absolutely nothing offering; and we have had upon the whole, another very quiet day for business. We should say that there is no strength in this market of itself; but Calcutta is reported firmer for Bank Paper, though Private Bills seem as scarce there as here. We may probably look for 1s. 4⅛d. as the result of Council Biddings to-day, and meantime we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4⅛d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened this morning at 3-16 per cent. below yesterday's closing rate for Four per cents, and has remained quiet but steady thereat all day, closing at 100⅜ for money; 100⅜ for the next account; and 100 7-16 for the August settlement. Four per cent. Paper has been put to 105 to 105½; but this quotation is almost nominal in the absence of business.

SHARES.—There has been considerable activity in Mill shares to-day, and important changes have taken place in the value of some of this Scrip; but on other lines there has been very little passing. Indian Manufacturing Mill shares have advanced Rs. 50; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Rs. 45; Sholapore and Sunderdas, Rs. 10 each; Empress, Howard, and Bullough, Jamshed, Khatao Mucconjee, Morarji Gokaldas, and Manockji Petit, Rs. 5; and Anglo-Indian, Re. 1. On the other hand, Madras United have declined Rs. 75; Hinganghat, Rs. 20; and City of Bombay, Imperial, Presidency, and Queen, Rs. 5 each. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher; and Bank of Bengal have moved up Rs. 15. Alcock, Ashdown, 2nd issue, are Rs. 25 dearer. Royal Flour Mill are Rs. 2 up.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	862½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	945
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,160
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p. ct	175 / 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	335		185	Nil.	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
[illegible] Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,950
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	740
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	65
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	8½	8
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	378
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	13
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	35
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,245
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	–	90

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-15
Carolas	"	255
Mexican Dollars	"	223
Five-Franc Pieces	"	292
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	106-6-6
Gold Leaf	"	23-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	23-11
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	23-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	23-9
Pekin	"	23-3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

RUNDLE—July 6, at Dharmsala, the wife of G Archer Rundle, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

TONNOCHY—June 23, at Pyinmana, Upper Burma, the wife of Captain V C Tonnochy, 4th Sikh Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUNTER BLAIR—LOGAN—July 5, at St John's Church, Trichinopoly, Walter Charles Hunter Blair, Royal Horse Artillery, son of Sir Edward Hunter Blair, Baronet, of Blairquhan, Ayrshire, to Ethel Mary, only daughter of David Logan, Esq., Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway.

DEATHS.

HENDERSON—June 28, at Myingyan, Upper Burma, accidentally drowned while boating on the Irrawady, Lieutenant James Ireland Henderson, Adjutant. 10th Regiment, Madras Infantry, aged 26 years.

SPENCER—July 7, at Moghal Sarai, of cholera, Charles Thomas Spencer, M I C E, Assistant Engineer, East Indian Railway, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1888.

THERE is something which at once arouses a measure of sympathy in the spectacle of a man over eighty years of age, who began a distinguished and remarkable official career sixty years ago, terminated under what he and a host of others held to be circumstances of cruel injustice thirty-one years since, appealing passionately and earnestly to Parliament for inquiry and redress. The case of Mr. William Tayler, who was Commissioner at Patna during the danger and the horror of the mutiny time, has been kept steadily before the public in the press and in Parliament ever since he resigned under a conviction of unmerited wrong which rendered his continuance in the service of Government impossible to him. Pamphlets, memorials, newspaper articles, bulky volumes, have made the story of his wrongs familiar to the sons and grandsons of those who were in the prime of life when he "saved Patna." Yet the House of Commons declined to accede to the motion for a select committee asked for with such great force and pathos by Sir Roper Lethbridge and Sir H. Havelock-Allan. While those honourable members were stating the facts as they understood them, the House was greatly impressed. Mr. Tayler entered the service of the Honourable East India Company in 1829, and in the course of eighteen years rose to the position of Commissioner of Patna, or West Behar, subordinate to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Halliday. In 1857 the Mutiny swept over Northern India. The province of Patna was believed by the Commissioner to be in very great danger of being caught in the storm. He was convinced that the whole of the Mussalman population was disaffected under the influence of Wahabee intrigues. The city of Patna with a population of 300,000, lay between Calcutta and Benares, with a large amount of treasure which seemed to be a temptation to possible rebels. The situation was manifestly serious, and its gravity was not underestimated by the Commissioner who wrote thus to the Lieutenant-Governor: "Everyone looks to me for orders, advice, and instruction. Information is daily sent to me, not only from outside alarmists, but public officials, containing serious matter, and showing, that in spite of all my efforts to re-assure people's hearts, there is a general and deep-seated alarm throughout all the district, and no one trusts a black man in any shape. The whole English community of Tirhoot have demanded protection, as they believe that the people will rise and the Najeebs mutiny." Mr. Frederick Halliday—"four hundred miles away" writes Mr. Tayler—took the matter with provoking calmness. When told of the probability of the Dinapoor sepoys marching on the city and of the impending massacre, he replied that "he could not satisfy himself that Patna was in any danger," and that a mutiny of the sepoys in question was inconceivable. He also said "the less fuss the better!" This was the reply when Mr. Tayler expected full powers to do what he intended to do—and actually did, without any powers at all.

According to his own statement he did not waver for a moment. "I disarmed the city as far as possible, forbade the citizens to leave their houses at night, and, what was of most importance, placed Wahabee leaders in precautionary confinement in a bungalow not far from my house." He determined to "draw the teeth of the disloyal before they had opportunity to bite." He boasted afterwards that what he did was entirely on his own responsibility, and without the permission or knowledge of the Lieutenant-Governor. When Sir John Gorst stated this fact in the House of Commons the members cheered, upon which the Under-Secretary sharply said that "they cheered insubordination." When they heard what Mr. Tayler actually did, they ceased to cheer. He invited four Wahabees to a friendly interview, and when they came he arrested them, an act which Sir John Kaye declared was not only very like treachery, but was treachery itself. There was no charge or evidence against them whatever, and they were afterwards set free with Mr. Tayler's own approval. The Lieutenant-Governor complained of the act, followed as it was by others more violent. It was, he said, open to much question, and complained seriously that such acts should be only reported after they had been completed, and in a loose, desultory way. This method of rough-riding Patna went on from June 7th to the 31st of July. Sir John Gorst cruelly put together Mr. Tayler's written records of what was done in the interval. On July 17th the Commissioner wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor that when he had made up his mind to act decisively he purposely put his plans into execution without asking his authority, because the Lieutenant-Governor might not have approved of measures which were certainly beyond the law, "but which I felt to be essential for the safety of Patna." The Government of India visited this insubordination with the severest censure, declaring that the concealment of official acts and purposes from the Government, because the Government would certainly disapprove of them, rendered it impossible to place confidence in him. The acts which Mr. Tayler felt the Government would disapprove were described without much exaggeration as "hanging and imprisoning wholesale." In a riot in the town, a European officer and a sepoy were killed. Mr. Tayler sentenced fourteen men to death on what he called clear evidence, but which was, in fact, evidence open to gravest doubt and gravest suspicion. Twelve of the fourteen were hanged two hours after the sentence. A man named Waris Ali, of good family connections, had been arrested because of a letter in which he spoke of "a great merchandise and his friends joining to obtain the pearl of his desire." Major Holmes deemed this letter "too vague to hang a chap on," and he added if he were to condemn a man on mere suspicion which was all he had to go on in that case. "I should be looked on as bloody-minded and unjust, and should lose half my power." Waris Ali was sent to Mr Tayler, to have the case properly sifted by a Commission of European officers. Mr. Tayler complacently records how he played upon the fears of this prisoner before putting him to death. He had several private interviews with him during the two or three days that he was kept on hand in the hope of eliciting information, which it must have been obviously evident to Mr. Tayler himself that he did not possess: "He was evidently, I think, not in Ali Kureem's secrets, as he was in such excessive alarm and despair that I am convinced he would have done anything to save his life. When speaking in private with me, he implored me to tell him whether there was any way in which his life could be spared. I said 'yes,' and his eyes opened with unmistakable delight, and when he asked again what the way was, his countenance was a picture of anxiety, hope, and terror. I told him, 'I will make a bargain with you; give me three lives, and I will give you yours.' He then told me all the names that I already knew, but could disclose nothing further, at least with any proof in support. He was evidently not sufficiently clever to be Ali Kureem's confidant." He was condemned and hanged the same day.

This was a sample of the hanging by wholesale, in which Mr. Tayler indulged without informing the Government. Not content with hanging people himself without troubling about forms of law, he wrote to the Judge of Patna a series of letters, impressing upon him that a prisoner he was trying ought to be hanged, because Mr. Tayler's "moral conviction of his guilt is so strong that I should not much fear making a mistake about him." One of the pieces of evidence against the accused which the Commissioner pressed upon the attention of the Judge, was that the mother of a man, supposed to be implicated in a crime for which another man was hanged, was ayah to the accused's mother. This was apparently much stronger evidence than Mr. Tayler deemed necesary in cases tried before himself. The culminating act of reckless insubordination, which brought down upon the Commissioner the heavy displeasure of Government, was an order issued off his own bat to all the outlying district officers to withdraw into Patna. This was the act of which he has during the thirty subsequent years of his life boasted most loudly. "It saved Patna," which he had already done so much to save. It is true that the sepoys at Dinapore had mutinied, and that the Province of Patna was not more reassured by the example and precept of the Commissioner than the city had been, where "everybody looked to him for orders, advice, and instruction." But the posts which he ordered to be abandoned, were fortified and fairly garrisoned with European troops. The Lieutenant-Governor, when he heard of the intention to retire into Patna, was disposed to blame the officers for pusillanimity, and sent an order to them in that sense. To his astonishment, however, he learned that the inexplicable movement of retreat was the Commissioner's doing. Sir Frederick, then Mr. Halliday, countermanded the withdrawal, denouncing the act of the Commissioner as not only injudicious but disgraceful. The Government of India upheld the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, and removed Mr. Tayler from Patna, where he had Rs. 4,000 a month, to another where the emolument was only Rs. 3,000, thus furnishing Mr. Tayler with a first-class grievance which has served him well throughout the last thirty years. It seems strange when looking back over the chronicle of these acts, supplied by the restless pen of Mr. Tayler himself, that it should be open to Sir Roper Lethbridge to say that the rejection of a motion to rehabilitate the former Commissioner of Patna—and place a stigma on the memory of Sir Frederick Halliday—was due to an error of statement on Sir John Gorst's part, and not to the view of the broad facts taken by the House. Sir John stated that Mr. Tayler had been offered an inquiry into his case by Lord Canning, and that he had declined it. Mr. Tayler says that the inquiry was only as to some subsidiary circumstances; Sir John maintains that it would have involved a complete sifting of the matter. How can the verdict depend on so secondary an issue? Mr. J. M. Maclean showed how hollow was this plea in arrest of adverse judgment, by quoting a minute of Sir Erskine Perry, who, when head of the High Court of Bombay in 1868, declared, after full enquiry, that "no injustice had been done Mr. Tayler, and that he was a thoroughly untrustworthy public servant." The same opinion was arrived at by the Duke of Argyle, and by Sir Henry Maine. Now that Courts of Appeal have taken to enhancing sentences to which appellants take exception, it would perhaps be as well for Mr. William Tayler to rest satisfied with things as they are.

SOME months ago, when Lancashire people were taking a gloomy view of the effects upon their trade of the growing activity of the Bombay mills, there was some talk in Manchester of an intention to send a commission of millowners to India in the cold weather to find out the secret of our prosperity. The cold weather has come and gone, but if the Lancashire Commission has been in our midst it has come in disguise and gone away not even leaving a visiting card behind it. In the interval something has happened to quiet the alarms of the trade at home. The Board of Trade returns have been much more cheering in recent months, and those for May, which have put traders in many departments in good spirits, seem to have satisfied the Lancashire folk that Bombay is not going to take the bread out of their mouths just yet. In the first five months of the year the shipments of yarn from England to Japan reached over fourteen million pounds, or nearly three times as much as in the same period of the two previous years, while those to China, nearly eight million pounds, showed an equally important increase. The *Economist*, in introducing the return, naturally mentions them as cheering to Lancashire spinners, and comforts the trade by the proof that they give that the varied excellencies of English spun yarn are appreciated in Japan and China in the face of Bombay competition. "After all the outcry against cheap mill labour in India, it is said that a searching investigation into the comparative cost of production in Lancashire and Bombay mills by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce shows that we at home have nothing to fear on that head." We have not heard where or how the searching investigation was made, and it would be interesting to have the facts from which the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has drawn its conclusions. It is well, in view of certain fiscal contingencies in India which there seems a growing tendency to contemplate as not altogether impossible, to find that Lancashire no longer fears being "ruined by Indian cheap labour." It has always been contended here—and it was pretty clearly demonstrated before the Factory Commission—that Indian mill labour is not as cheap as it has until lately been estimated to be in Lancashire. If Lancashire will candidly endorse the *Economist* view, and say that it has nothing to fear from the competition of cheap labour in the Bombay mills, one of the chief elements in English opposition to the levy of a duty on the import of cotton goods into India will have disappeared. As to the state of the industry in India during the past few months, although the Bombay millowners have, for very intelligible reasons, not taken much trouble to enlighten Lancashire on the subject, they are certainly not grumbling. There is, moreover, a good deal of faith in the future of the local industry. At the present moment more than a dozen new mills are either in course of construction or in contemplation in Bombay, and within the next two years nearly a crore and-a-half of fresh capital will be laid out in these enterprises. We are sure to be told that this is overdoing it. Whether this is so or not depends not so much upon the possibilities of the market that are open to us, as upon the manner in which these enterprises are conducted. The addition of even one solitary mill to those in existence would be "overdoing" it if it were financed on principles too fully discussed in our columns of late to need describing here.

THE furnishing of the new Government House at Simla has proved a more important encouragement to London industry, as represented by Messrs. Maple and Son, than we understood when we recently spoke of the singular comment which the Government of India had thus made upon its own resolutions in favour of technical education. Whether or not the Government were desirous of introducing into India the products of that sweating system to which Messrs. Maple are understood to have recourse for a deal of their work, is not clear. But the opportunities that have been given them are much larger than were given to Indian art furnishers. A well known Bombay house, whose work has already attained a world-wide reputation, was invited to tender for the work, but they were limited to ten thousand rupees. The limitation was deemed to be fatal to good work, no tender was sent in, and so Tottenham Court road had the field to itself. But Messrs. Maple were tied down by no limitation to ten thousand rupees. Their contract, as a matter of fact, amounts to considerably more than ten times that sum. Doubtless they have done their work well, for they have a wide reputation to which they would be certain to do justice. But it is difficult to pass by the incident without saying that the Government have not done fairly by Indian art and by the Indian art workmen whose interests have of late, in many resolutions and speeches, been made to seem dear to the hearts of men in authority. Whether or not the rule of buying in the cheapest market has been followed we cannot say. But this does not much matter. There need be no "munching the dry bones" of political economy over a question of this kind. Indian art needs encouragement, as no one has more freely admitted than the various governments; and yet on the first opportunity the encouragement has been given to an English firm, and under conditions, too, which debarred Indian firms from competing.

A NEW LIBELLING ORGANIZATION.

IN quoting the subjoined from the Allahabad *Morning Post*, it will be sufficient to say that within an hour of the calumny mentioned having been brought to our notice, we took the most effectual steps for dealing with what we have ascertained to be an organized attempt to defame and terrorize newspapers which have dealt honestly with the Deccan Mines fraud, and have refused to be bought over to defend or palliate it:—

A SERIOUS ALLEGATION.

For some reason or other, which we are not concerned to inquire into, the evening papers in Calcutta and Bombay have taken up the cudgels on behalf of Abdul Huq, who, day after day, is represented as a much-wronged individual. The journals which say otherwise are "bought." Seeing that Abdul Huq has virtually pleaded guilty by restoring the sum to the Nizam which he was charged with having dishonestly acquired, these unblushing attempts to whitewash the Sirdar are rather amusing than otherwise, especially when spiced with the oft-repeated declaration that the journals in question have a large circulation in India and England, and that in consequence the injustice that has been done cannot escape the attention of M. P's. and others. This sort of thing is very funny, but it may go too far. We should like to know, for instance whether the *Bombay Gazette* intends to quietly regard the allegation made in large type that it has been bribed to write for the Nizam's Government, and that it has received Rs. 5,000 in one instalment from the Hyderabad State. No one, of course, believes that the statement has a substratum of truth in it. It is in the highest degree improbable on the face of it; but, for all that, it should not go uncontradicted, if not unpunished, simply because it is made by a paper which cannot yet claim to be considered a leading organ of public opinion. Of all the nasty things said of the Anglo-Indian press by the gentleman who is working the two organs in question, the hit at the *Gazette* is the nastiest and most unjustifiable. No less remarkable and equally unfounded, we are sure, is a rumour noticed in the *Hyderabad Record* to the effect that a representative of the *Pioneer* has arrived in Hyderabad for the purpose of presenting to the Nizam's Government a bill for some forty thousand rupees, the amount of expenses incurred by that paper on account of services it has rendered in bringing the Deccan mining scandal to the fore.

THE *Times of India* of July 11, says editorially:—

"We are spoken of along with another Bombay paper as having first written 'tremendous reports' in favour of the value of the Deccan Mining Concession, and then having turned round and found that the rights are valueless. The Calcutta journal, after boldly making this assertion, asks 'Is this honest and straightforward journalism?'

"In any remarks we have made we have never penned a single sentence either upholding or disparaging the value of the Concession. To even associate our name with the suggestion of partizanship is a malignant falsehood."

A FEW pictures by Mr. Archer are to be "On View" in the Council Hall, Poona, by kind permission of the Governor, on Friday and Saturday, 13th and 14th inst. Among the oil paintings there is a portrait of Sir Edwin Arnold, and a chalk drawing of H. E. Lady Connemara.

IT is somewhat disheartening, remarks a contemporary, to read in the report of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens that the ravages of potato disease in Sikkim and the Khasia hills have been very severe during the past year, and have given a shock to the introduction of English seed. No one knows whence the disease derives its origin: but there is no doubt of the fact that English seed is most liable to attack, and the Superintendent of the Gardens advises that in future imports of seed should be made from Malta, Australia, or elsewhere where the conditions of growth differ less widely from that of the Indian hills.

GENERAL GHOLAM HYDER, Commander-in Chief of the Amir's Army, has massed a considerable body of troops at Deh-Sarak, with a view to operating in the Shinwari country west of the Khyber. The Shinwari rising has put an end for the moment to the expedition into the Kuner Valley and Bajour.

MR. J. T. FOWLER, aged 58½, Inspector of Schools, 3rd Division; Mr. L. L. Garthwaite, B. A., aged 55½, Inspector, 2nd Division; and Mr. G. Bickle, aged 56, Inspector, 6th Division, will retire from the Madras service on the 1st proximo, and be succeeded by Dr. John Bradshaw, Mr. P. T. Logan, and Mr. G. Nagoji Rau, the inspectors at present of the 4th, 1st, and 8th Division, respectively.

ACCORDING to the *Times of Ceylon*, the damages done to the railway lines at Kotmali, Galbodda, and Gampola is so extensive that some months must elapse before repairs can be permanently effected.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE BILL WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Marquis of Salisbury stated that Government had resolved to withdraw the Bill concerning the constitution of the House of Lords, as time will not allow its discussion during the present Session.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

ABANDONMENT OF THE DISTRICT COUNCILS CLAUSES.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. W. H. Smith announced that Government resolved not to proceed with the clauses relating to District Councils in the Local Government Bill.*

The Government, he said, will, however, adhere to the remaining clauses of the Bill.

The proposals for the abandonment of the clauses, Mr. Smith said, were made owing to the backward state of the business of the House.

PARLIAMENTARY VACATION.

Mr. Smith further stated that Parliament will adjourn in the middle of next month, and will re-assemble at the end of October.

INFANT MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords last night a conversation took place regarding the infant marriage custom in India.

Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, warmly eulogised the action taken by the Rajpootana Princes with a view of reforming the infant marriage custom prevailing in their province.

AN EXPLOIT BY THE MACEDONIAN BRIGANDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.

Thirty Macedonian brigands surprised Bellova station, and kidnapped two Austrians, a wealthy Bulgarian merchant, and two others.

The brigands are now in full flight across the mountains, and the troops that have been despatched for their capture are pursuing them.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 11.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to-day, a Bill to prevent private persons from issuing pieces of metal for use as money, and the Standard Yard Measure Bill, were referred to Select Committees. Mr. Elsmie obtained leave to introduce a bill to remove doubts as to the legality of levying certain tolls. The object of the bill, he stated, was to validate the past and future levy of tolls in the Punjab, under Acts 8 of 1851 and 15 of 1864, as there was a difference of opinion as to whether these Acts were in force in that Province.

THE CLAN MACKINTOSH FATALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

At the Marine Court of Inquiry yesterday into the cause of the catastrophe on board the Clan Mackintosh, the evidence of Dr. Gibbard, Surgeon on board, and Mr. Alexander Pedler, Professor of Chemistry at the Presidency College, went to prove that the five men died from asphyxia caused by the generation of carbonic acid gas. They stated that if hay, rice or grain were kept in a confined space with a high temperature and the presence of water, gas would generate and kill any persons exposed to it.

MAJOR CHISHOLM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 11.

Major Chisholm, 9th Lancers, succeeds Major Mackenzie as Military Secretary to Lord Connemara.

THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

At the re-opening of the Christian College to-morrow, a letter from Dr. Miller will be read to the students. He deplores that there should have been any outbreaks among the students, and expresses great grief for the rebellion that had taken place during his absence. He had read telegraphic accounts, and was inclined to believe that it was somewhat exaggerated. He did not believe any of his old students, to whom he was known, had taken part in the rebellion, and was convinced that the whole commotion had been brought about by new students, whom he was not sorry to lose. He did not think it necessary to return to India within the period of his furlough which would expire at the end of October; but if old students wished he would do so.

The movement for raising funds to endow a National College is not meeting with much success; this is characteristic among Madras natives, whose patriotism and enthusiasm cools when asked to subscribe money.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, July 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej, with the English mails of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, July 10.

The P and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

COLOMBO, July 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran left here for Bombay at 4 p.m., to-day.

PORT SAID, July 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42¼
Chartered Bank Shares	£25-0
„ Mercantile „	£19-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£52-0

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 22.

Yesterday was Midsummer Day—the longest day of our year. Some of us were very sorry the day was so long: there was (on Mark Twain's argument that if the streets of Naples, now so full of stinks, were wider nobody could live there) so much the longer period in which to feel the cold and chilly weather. We have had warmer weather in mid-winter than we had on Midsummer Day. Men were to be met in winter overcoats; and everywhere fires were resumed. Fortunately, though the wind is still in the north, the weather has moderated, and to-day is decently warm. What happy beings you, who live in a land of sunshine, ought to be!

Does a man who holds an acting appointment ever really act justly towards the permanent holder of the office? There is no country in the world where acting appointments are so many as in India, and my case of conscience may, therefore, be propounded in your columns. I ask, because it seems to me Mr. Stead is being treated with scant courtesy by his *locum tenens*. The editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is in Russia. He is a political doctor going about to see how the pulse of the various nations in Europe is beating, and what the symptoms he observes mean. He has just begun what is said to be a series of most important letters intended to prove that the issues of peace and war lie in the conduct of five millions of Hungarians and the vacillation of the Emperor of Austria. Instead of giving these communications the greatest prominence the acting editor has relegated them to the bottom of several pages, *feuilleton*-fashion, had them composed in small type, and made them look most uninviting. So badly are they put forward that, so far as I can find, men are not reading the letters; I, for one, certainly am not, and for the majority of those who read his paper Mr. Stead has journeyed to Russia in vain; he is beating the air. I have heard it remarked that the treatment the letters are receiving can only be accounted for by the supposition that his *confreres* do not expect him back. I have also heard that the letters are brilliant; my eyesight is to me too valuable to risk it in trying to find out if this is so.

The masters at Haileybury and Charley Wood, the jockey, have between them made the Law Courts very interesting this week. In the first named case the verdict of the jury is generally approved. Young Hutt, in all probability, was not a thief; this is clear from the evidence—he certainly was not, according to the jury's verdict. The masters, on the other hand, occupy a most difficult position, and there was much excuse for them. In the Turf case, not the least fact of interest is this—that, pecuniarily speaking, it is two-and-a-half times better to be a popular jockey than to be Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord Salisbury, in introducing his Bill for the establishment of Life Peers and the disestablishment of naughty Peers, had the advantage of speaking to an unusually crowded House; but I was struck with the coldness with which the assembled thanes received his Lordship's proposals. As the Duke of Argyll whom Lord Rosebery irreverently terms a "portentous political pedagogue," says, enthusiasm is not the special quality of the House of Lords, but it is not often that the Marquis of Salisbury finds his faithful supporters so unresponsive as they were on Monday night. Lord Salisbury made an amusing slip in describing the provisions of the Bill supplementing the one authorizing the creation of life peers. He said it would be in the power of the Queen to abstain from issuing a writ to a "black sheep" on a vote of the House of Commons. When his Lordship's attention was called to the mistake he paused for a moment to chuckle at the idea of such a power being conferred on the plebeian House of Commons. The incident was very pretty. The proposals of Lord Salisbury have some interest for you in India, as lieutenant-governors of Indian provinces are to be eligible for the new creations. Colonial magnates who aspire to a seat in the gilded chamber will find themselves shut out, for although certain representatives of the Colonies may be selected they must have belonged to the Civil Service. The Duke of Argyll, who is not often seen in the House of Lords, came down on Monday night apparently to attack Lord Rosebery, but the ex-Foreign Secretary did not seem to mind the scolding he received from the chief of the Campbells. I have heard it whispered that Sir Richard Temple may possibly be one of the fancy peers if the Bill goes through, but his title as *Punch* funnily suggests, will not be Lord Pagoda!

It was the voice of a whilom friend which, last Friday night, spoiled the chances of Mr. William Tayler, of Patna, obtaining the redress he has struggled for for a generation. Time was when Sir John Gorst was one of his staunchest friends. It was Sir John Gorst who effectually dashed his hopes to the ground. So well did the Under-Secretary set forth the official case, and so well was he backed up by Mr. J. M. Maclean, that the opinion of the House was changed. Mr. Gladstone, for example, went down to vote for a renewed enquiry; scores of others did likewise. Sir John Gorst, however, so skilfully used a minor incident, and made it appear that Mr. Tayler had had a chance of vindicating himself and had declined it, that a sweeping majority supported the India Office. Papers, however, are to be published, and then there will be further action.

Mr. Gladstone had not attended any previous evening sitting this Session. His presence on this occasion was due to a personal appeal by Mr. Tayler. There was something touching in one old man coming out to vindicate the character of another old man, and it is a pity that the *dénouement* was not otherwise. The Irish members mustered in particularly strong force, not altogether out of sympathy for Mr. Tayler, for the impression had got abroad among Mr. Parnell's supporters that there was another chance of putting the Government in a minority. But as the debate proceeded, and even before Mr. Gladstone by a significant movement of his head showed the impression Sir John Gorst's speech had made upon him, it was seen that on the facts as laid before the House by the spokesmen of the India Office it would be impossible for the Irish vote to be given solid for Mr. Tayler. When Mr. Parnell turned to one of his colleagues and said "Why, this man seems to have been a Clifford Lloyd," the fate of Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion was settled. Mr. Tayler, as you will see, denies the statement that he refused thirty years ago an inquiry into his suspension, but even if he succeeds in substantiating his denial, I fear he will not remove the idea from the minds of members generally that he was guilty of excesses. Many persons will think that this affords all the greater reason for an independent and thorough investigation.

The Government have promised to consider the advisability of putting another general and another admiral on the Naval and Military Commission, and there is a rumour that Lord Wolseley and Sir Geoffrey Hornby will be the officers selected. It is useless, says the *St. James's Gazette*, to deny that the names of the Commissioners have been received with profound disappointment. They are all well known men, and some are distinguished; but there is none of them who greatly commands the confidence of the public in a matter of this kind. Lord Hartington always makes an admirable Chairman of any Committee; but we are not aware that he takes any special interest in the subject before him, or that he has kept himself sufficiently *au courant* with it to be able to direct the investigations into the right channel. With Lord Wolseley and Admiral Hornby on the Commission matters would be different, and some real good might come out of the inquiry.

The French Chamber has now under discussion a Factory Act to limit the hours of labour, and imposing restrictions on night work. So far as it referred to children, the Bill met with general approval, but the extension of the Act to adult women was opposed by M. M. Frederick Passy and Yves Guyot, both well-known economists. The Chamber, however, maintained the word "women" in the first article of the Bill. Some Deputies wished it to comprise men also. The limits of age and hours remain to be fixed, but children are not to be employed in any work, and are not even to receive any industrial instruction in asylums, before the age of thirteen, or even before sixteen, unless they have passed a medical inspection. An exception is made to the first of these conditions for children aged twelve if they have a certificate of elementary instruction.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

A correspondent, who has had some practical acquaintance with the working of the Agriculturists Relief Act in some of the Deccan collectorates, has prepared the following answers to the queries issued by Government concerning the advantage, or otherwise of extending it to some of the districts to which it does not at present apply:—

I. The object of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is avowedly to protect certain classes of people in a certain part of the country. The provisions thereof are not, in my opinion, based upon sound, judicial, and equitable principles as those of the ordinary law are. Most of them are arbitary and inconsistent with those of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Act ignores the great principle of justice and equity, that every person is bound to fulfil the terms of his contract. The object of the Act is to benefit one party to a contract at the risk and sacrifice of the interests of the other. This being my view of the law, I am of opinion that it fails in the attainment of substantial justice.

II. The Relief Act deals with particular kinds of suits only. The parties thereto, or any other persons interested therein, can, generally speaking, easily predict the probable decision upon a given state of facts with reasonable confidence. To do this in a suit or proceeding under the ordinary law, is not always easy.

III. The great aim of the Act is to afford speedy relief to the agriculturists, and this is well accomplished by the short and summary procedure therein laid down for the disposals of the suits brought by them. The law does not, however, prescribe any special procedure for the execution of the decrees in such suits; consequently, a decree-holder is greatly impeded in getting immediate relief given him under the decree.

IV. The procedure the Act prescribes for trying the suits specified in it is, I think, good as far as convenience as regards the minimum of harassment and loss of time of the parties and their witnesses is concerned, but the decrees obtained thereunder are not, for the reasons already stated, always sound and just.

V. Accepting the system of differential fees now in force, the system of the Relief Act greatly secures economy for the agriculturists. They are now required to pay court fees on the value of the subject matter in dispute, only half of that which they would have had to pay under the ordinary law, but far otherwise would be the result of the specially reduced fees now levied were raised to the ordinary level. This would considerably tend to reduce the number of suits now brought for taking accounts of rents and profits from the mortgagee from the very commencement of the transaction between the parties, and the object of the Act would, therefore, more or less, be frustrated.

VI. The little experience I have of the working of the Act leads us to say that it does, to a certain extent, tend to encourage the institution of unjust and speculative suits.

VII. So far as I am aware, I think, the Relief Act tends to demoralize considerably the condition of the community. False witnesses are often produced by the parties interested in the suits instituted for redemption, and for accounts of rents and profits of the mortgaged property from the mortgagee. Experience has proved that the Agricultural classes have lost their credit with their sowkars in the Deccan, where the law has been in force for the last nine years. Money is not now invested by sowkars on mortgages of land, as it was some twelve years ago, because the law entails upon them the obligation of keeping up accounts of the rents and profits of the mortgaged property, and the necessity of proving them in courts of justice in case of their being sued by their debtors for redeeming their property. A poor agriculturist who cannot do without a sowkar is, therefore, compelled to sell his property for raising money. The Act has, in my humble opinion, done harm to the agriculturists in the Deccan, rather than any substantial good. The people of this class have already commenced to see this result brought about by the working of the Act.

VIII. I do not think any changes are necessary in the working of the Act, nor can it be made or kept superior to the ordinary law so long as the arbitrary principles on which it is based are maintained.

IX. Assuming that the time for considering the advisability of repealing the law has not yet arrived, I would suggest the desirability of shortening, if possible, the procedure now prescribed by the ordinary law for the execution of the decrees obtained under the special law which does not authorize any special procedure for this purpose; consequently, the speedy enforcement of such decrees is often delayed.

X. I am of opinion that it is not desirable to extend the Act to any other classes than the agriculturists in the Deccan where the law is now in force.

XI. I am not personally acquainted with the condition of the agriculturist classes of any other district, except that of those of my own district—Rutnagiri. I do not think that the extension of the Act to this district would be materially advantageous to the agriculturists in this part of the Presidency for the following reasons:—In the Deccan the Kunbi often recklessly borrowed money from his sowkar on land at a very exorbitant rate of interest, handing over, in most cases, possession of the mortgaged property to the creditor. The courts, therefore, under the provisions of the Relief Act, set aside the rate of interest originally agreed upon, took accounts of the rents and profits of the mortgaged land from the creditor, and derived redemption thereof within the time specified in the decree, awarding him (the sowkar) on the sum found due to him interest at a moderate rate usually at nine per cent. I may mention here that this arbitrary interference on the part of the courts in the Deccan enabled only those mortgagors to recover possession of their property who paid off the mortgage debt within the time mentioned in the decree, but those who failed to do so owing to their poverty, laches or other causes unfortunately (though in a few cases) lost their right of redemption for ever. The mortgage and other money transactions usually met with in the Ratnagari Collectorate are not, in my opinion, quite similar to those generally dealt with by the courts in the Deccan under the Relief Act. In the former district the Kunbi (who always takes special care to keep up his credit with his sowkar, and does not borrow money recklessly as his brother Kunbi in the Deccan often does) will, upon enquiry, be found to have raised money as much as he absolutely required on his land at a low rate of interest—say six or seven per cent—without giving over possession in majority of cases at least; of the mortgaged property to his creditor. The courts will, therefore, hardly be justified in ordering redemption of mortgages on the arbitrary principles followed in the Deccan under the Relief Act; the Kunbi in this part of the Konkan is not, generally speaking, displeased with his creditor, because he (the Kunbi) is not deprived of the possession of the mortgaged property. He cultivates it himself and maintains himself and his family, paying certain rent to the sowkar at the appointed time. It seems to me, therefore, that the circumstances of the agriculturisit debtors, in the Rutnagiri Collectorate do not call for the extension of the Relief Act. And I have reasons to believe that many of them will be found to be unwilling to sue their sowkars either for accounts only or both for accounts, and for redemption of their property for fear of being foreclosed for ever in case they should fail to pay off the mortgage debt found due to their sowkars in the time specified in the decrees in such suits. As an experiment, however, the Act might be extended to the Deogud and the Rajapur talukas of that district.

XII. In my opinion the following sections of the Relief Act might with advantage be adopted into the general system of the Code of Civil Procedure. These are:—

Section 16 of Act XVII. of 1879, as amended by subsequent enactments, this section enables any debtor to sue for accounts.

Section 17. This authorizes the Court passing the decree to order payment of the amount of the decree by instalments.

Section 18. Under this section the plaintiff in any suit brought under section sixteen deposits such sum of money as he considers in satisfaction of the defendant's claims against him.

Section 27. This directs the Court to appoint no person other than the Nazir of the Court as receiver, without giving him any commission.

Section 64, Clause first. Under this section a creditor is bound to give a written receipt to his debtor for any payment made by him in liquidation of his debt.

Section 67. This contains a penalty for contravention of the foregoing section.

Section 15, of Act XXII. of 1882 (an Act fo amending Act XVII. of 1879). Under this section a mortgagor is entitled to a decree for redemption, though time fixed by mortgage has not arrived, or the debt has not been paid.

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THE GUZERAT COLLEGE.

Mr. Jamsetjee A. Dalal, M.A., LL.B., Principal of the Guzerat Arts College, has just issued the annual report of the working of the college for the year 1887-88, being the first official year after the college was entirely withdrawn from Government control and transferred to the direction of a committee. This report will be found extremely interesting reading by all who feel concerned about the welfare and progress of the Mofussil Arts Colleges. Mr. Dalal is able to show a most excellent record of the work of the year under report, and he and his able co-adjutors are fully entitled to the commendatory resolution passed by the College Board, of which Mr. H. E. M. James, the Collector, is President, on the 14th ult., to the effect "that the Board consider the results of the first year's working of the college under Mr. Dalal and his colleagues to be highly satisfactory, and to merit the cordial thanks of the Board." The report is not only a lucid and succinct statement of the progress and good results obtained by the college, but also of its wants and requirements, which, if duly met with, undoubtedly add to its utility, and secure even better results in future. As compared with colleges which have a larger and more highly paid teaching staff, the Guzerat College heads the list in respect of the number of students passed at the late University examinations, and that too in a sufficiently remarkable manner, such as called forth special commendation from the Vice-Chancellor in his last Convocation address. Prior to March, 1887, the Guzerat College was a Government establishment, under the control of the Educational Department, all expenses being defrayed by Government beyond the Rs. 3,000 annually voted by the Ahmedabad Municipality, and about Rs. 7,000 obtained out of the College Endowment Fund. In April, 1887, Government gave up the management of the college to a committee, with the Collector of Ahmedabad as ex-officio president, Government merely subscribing Rs. 10,000 towards the annual expenses. The committee, however, were not in a position to carry on the college unless Government lent them the services of Mr. Dalal and his colleagues, under whose direction the college had hitherto flourished. His Excellency Lord Reay, who evinced great interest in this institution, readily acceded to the arrangement, and seeing the results of the last examinations, the committee may well be congratulated in obtaining this concession. It is, however, now proposed to withdraw the services of Mr. Dalal and his brother professors (who are Government servants). It is a case of *quidquid delirant reges plectimtur achivi*. There is a split somewhere with the result that a recent resolution of Government requires the College Committee to find an English Principal; and meantime to reduce Mr. Dalal's salary from Rs. 600 to Rs. 500; and the Director of Public Instruction is directed to find places for Mr. Dalal and his colleagues in the department. It is generally supposed that misfortunes, when at their worst, mend. Here we have conversely-prosperity at its best, beginning to decline, if the resolution is carried into effect. For the committee are not in a position to afford a first-rate English Principal, and if pressed by the powers that be, they replace Mr. Dalal by a second-rate professor, and it is not difficult to predict injury to the well-being of the college, which at present stands out as an admirably and most efficiently managed institution. Whatever may be the advantages of having an Englishman as the head of a college—and every reasonable person recognizes him—there cannot be two opinions about the policy or rather impolicy of rewarding the conspicuous ability and zeal with which Mr. Dalal has done his work, by proposing to reduce his salary. This is a way of doing things *pour encourager les autres*, that will not, it is feared, have a satisfactory effect upon the services.

One pleasing feature of the report deserves special mention, and that is the appointment by him of the only lady graduate in this Presidency, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, as a teacher in his college, and his remarks are worth quoting—"In the lady graduate, Miss Sorabji, we have received very substantial help. I had a notion from the beginning that her appointment as a fellow would exert a good influence over the students, and I am happy to say that my expectations are fully realized. Without any show and with very good tact and ability, she has done very good work in a quiet and unassuming manner, and neither I, nor the students, would willingly allow her to leave us at the end of her fellowship, if we could retain her services." Miss Sorabji's position, as a young Parsi lady teaching in college a class of native students, is absolutely unique. May she long maintain that "good tact," for which the Principal of her college gave her such praise.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

The *Havyaka Sabodh* thinks that Rukhmabai's position is in no wise vindicated by the judgment of the High Court. She took the position of a martyr, and now instead of submitting to the severest ordeals of her trial, succumbs to a paltry and undignified position, securing an exemption from the exercise of the rights of her husband, either morally or under the procedure of law in lieu of payment of his costs. As honestly contending, she ought to have paid her husband's costs, and ought to have welcomed the prison if he had taken recourse to the execution of the decree by that procedure. In the event of such an happening it would have served two purposes; one-she would have proved her own sincerity and moral bravery; while, on the other hand, her imprisonment would have been the stepstone of natural and constitutional agitation for urging the repeal of imprisonment in the conjugal cases. The consent decree proves what we have all along maintained that the Rukhmabai case was only a family squabble, with which eager reformers had been meddling in the most mistaken manner. The case comes to this conclusion that Rukhmabai does not like to live with Dadajee, who having asserted and got declared his conjugal rights by a Judicial tribunal, they being at first most insultingly denied, now lets her live as she pleases, and therefore it is clear that there was nothing novel and extraordinary in it as to enlist public sympathy. We hope wives like Rukhmabai will desist from making any such trumpetting of public cause as was discerned in this case.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Corporation has again formed itself into a Committee of the whole house to examine and report on the Municipal Bill, and make a representation to the Government of India. This surely strikes us as rather over-doing the thing. The Bill has its defects like any other piece of Legislation, but there is a little chance of the defects being remedied by the Government of India. It has been sifted enough in the local legislative Council, and it is high time it passes into law. The Calcutta Municipal Bill, which passed the Bengal Legislative Council later than our Bill passed its third reading, has, it is said, already received the Viceroy's assent, and the probabilities are our Bill too will receive its sanction before any representation reaches the Government of India from the Corporation. Since however the Corporation have formed themselves into a Committee, let us hope it will apply itself to its work right earnestly and catch time by the forelock. The Port Trust have submitted their memorial complaining of their special grievances. Let the Corporation once more make an effort to press upon the Supreme Government such of their views as did not find acceptance with the Local Government.—*Indu Prakash.*

ABKARI HUMOURS.

The *Bombay Gazette* which has taken up the question of the Abkari grievances in right earnest, exposes an instance showing how the Government directly leads the liquor-contractor to adulterate his spirits. In the case in point it appears that what with the money to be paid for the farm of the exclusive privilege of retailing country spirits and the still-head duty per gallon, cost at the distillery, the charges of the conveyance, the cost of establishment, rent and the contribution to the police establishment the cost comes up to Rs. 3-10-3 per bottle, whereas the selling-price per bottle fixed by Government is Rs. 3-8. How is the man to make a profit? Let our readers solve the conundrum. This tender is not as yet accepted, and after this exposure it will not be. But what a system?—*Mahratta.*

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THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

An influential Hindu gentleman writes to us from Poona:—Now that the "Rukhmabai case" has come to its legal end, the question should force itself on the attention of every thinking Hindu more than ever as to how long the present state of the law should be allowed to stand, and thereby to expose the Hindu community, along with the tribunals of justice, to the ridicule of the community. The following remarks and suggestions made by a native gentleman, in the course of recent correspondence between the Governments of Bombay and of India, may perhaps at this stage be fitly placed before the public for consideration:—

"A civil suit for the restitution of conjugal rights is essentially a suit for the fulfilment of the terms of a contract. Suits relating to contracts are divisible under the main heads of:—(i) Those which pray for specific performance of the terms; (ii) For compensation for breach of the contract; (iii) For a declaratory decree that the demand made is lawful.

The provisions of section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code are so very vague that it is difficult to say to what of the three divisions of suits, the one for the restitution of conjugal rights properly belongs. While the word "restitution" indicates that it is a suit for specific performance, the alternative of imprisonment and attachment of property points partly to the second division or compensation for the breach of contract.

It is, however, plain from the history of legislation on this point, from the different procedures followed by the courts at different times, and from the general wording of the section itself, that the Courts of Justice are now compelled to acknowledge, though in a round about way, that they are unable effectively to enforce their decree for specific performance in a suit avowedly entertained for such performance. The halting or partial attempts made in the section to convert, in the process of execution a decree for specific performance into one for compensation for breach of contract, place the tribunals of the country in an undignified position of judicial impotence, a position from which the sooner they are extricated the better. Supposing that it is necessary or expedient to entertain, as at present, suits for the restitution of conjugal rights among castes or communities like the Hindus over whom the courts have no complete matrimonial jurisdiction including suits for divorce, then, in view of the impossibility of enforcing specific performance, the provisions of section 260 should be so amended as to authorise the courts to award compensation in default of specific performance, the decree being executed against the property of the defendant only, and in no case against his or her person.

Such an amendment of the law, however, would scarcely relieve the courts from the anomalous position which they at present occupy as regards matrimonial jurisdiction over the Hindu population. As a general practice, only such portions of the Hindu Matrimonial Law (as interpreted by prevailing authorities) as do not apparently run counter to the modern notions of justice, equity, and good conscience, are accepted and administered by the British courts; with such further limitations and variations as are found necessary in order to take due cognisance of the varied customs and usages prevailing among the multitudes of Hindu communities or castes, in the different parts of the continent of India. This partial recognition of the written law, varied by customs and usages having the force of law, have given rise to such conflicting views, rulings, and decisions at different times during the past half a century, that it is time to take a more comprehensive view of the entire subject of matrimonial jurisdiction over these communities, and others similarly situated, and to amend the law in accordance with sounder or more rational principles of equity and justice.

Suits for restitution of conjugal rights inevitably lead, during investigation, to a demand for judicial separation or divorce. Experts, however, say that the Hindu law recognizes no such alternative as divorce, and their view has hitherto been adopted by the courts, except where divorce has been pleaded as an accomplished fact in accordance with custom prevailing among certain castes. This custom of divorce so recognized by the courts is, however, all one-sided, and the courts are powerless to mend its partial or iniquitous effect. According to that custom, the husband may divorce his wife under certain circumstances, with the sanction of the heads of his caste, but the wife cannot demand, and has no means of obtaining such relief against the wishes of the husband, however she may have deserved it. It should also be remembered that among Hindus the husband is almost invariably the plaintiff in such suits. The plea of misconduct which holds good against the wife is ineffective against the husband, an iniquity which is intensified by the fact that the husband can lawfully marry a second wife during the lifetime of the first, while the latter is denied the relief of divorce however deserved, and is punished as a criminal if she marries another man. Thus, under the present state of the law and practice, the courts are bound to administer justice in cases of matrimonial disputes among Hindus in a partial and one-sided manner, having no power to grant full measure of equitable relief to the aggrieved party, but being rather compelled to stop short of such relief. This state of chaos is the inevitable result of the defective or partial matrimonial jurisdiction of the courts, or, in other words, of the uncertain and one-sided nature of the law and customs prevailing among the Hindus, which the courts are called upon to administer. Undoubtedly, the obvious remedy is fresh legislation on the lines proposed by the Government of Bombay. But there seems to be a practical unanimity of opinion among the leading Hindus consulted that Government ought not to interfere in this matter by empowering the courts to go further than they can do now. This opinion may be wrong in principle; but, while the practical advantages of the proposed law of divorce are uncertain, there is reason for the fear which is very generally entertained that the sudden introduction of such uniform law among the communities or castes so divided in their social and religious customs and sentiments, and at the present stage of unequal development among them of the sense of personal rights and privileges of men and women in their relations to each other, may lead to positive mischief. The remedy may prove worse than the disease, besides giving rise to general alarm and vague suspicions of the motives of Government. Again, the particular remedy proposed has not yet become a pressing necessity.

For these and other cognate reasons, I think that it would be unwise, impolitic, and perhaps unjust for Government to resort to any such legislation as is proposed in the papers before us until the general progress of public opinion among most classes of the Hindus renders the measure unavoidable. On the other hand, however, some effective remedy for the present anomalous condition of the law adverted to above has become a pressing necessity, and the safest course seems to be to pass a law that no suit for restitution of conjugal rights shall be admissible between parties belonging to communities, or castes, or nationalities, over whom, under the law in force for the time being, the courts have no complete matrimonial jurisdiction including suits for divorce. In other words, suits for restitution of conjugal rights should be treated as part of the full jurisdiction of the courts in all matrimonial causes including divorce, and where such jurisdiction is not vested in the courts in respect of the parties concerned, no suit of the nature under discussion should be admitted. Objections might be raised against such law as having a tendency to loosen the bonds of matrimony among the communities affected. But very little reflection will show them to be entirely groundless. When quarrels between husband and wife reach the stage of a suit at law; it is hopeless to effect a reconciliation by a judicial decree; and in the absence of jurisdiction (as is the case now) to grant full relief to the aggrieved party, such suits only lead to demoralisation by dragging private scandals before the public in satisfaction of the morbid desire and passion of the parties concerned. With the stringent laws on the subject of:—

I.—Adultery with married women; II. Enticing away of married women; III. Enticing away of minors for immoral purposes; IV. Harbouring married women against the wishes of the husband; V. Maintenance of wives and children; and VI. Custody of children, there is abundant protection afforded to the husband as regards his rights over his wife and children.

The opinion expressed above may be summed up as follows:—

I.—Imprisonment in execution of decrees for restitution of conjugal rights should be abolished; II. Such suits should be treated as those in which pecuniary compensation is awarded to the aggrieved party, the decree being enforced against property only; and III. In view of the unsatisfactory condition of the Hindu law and custom, and the impracticability of applying a remedy which might prove worse than the disease, such suits should be cognizable only where the parties are shown to belong to castes or communities over whom the courts have complete matrimonial jurisdiction including suits for divorce at the instance of either party.

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THE DECCAN MINES ENQUIRY.

At the conclusion of General Strachey's evidence before the Select Committee on the Deccan Mines, as reported yesterday, Mr. Watson was re-called and examined by the Chairman as to certain Deccan share transactions. Witness stated that Mr. Hemmerde was one of the five directors of the company, and to him he had given 1,000 £10 shares, which at the then price were worth £11,000. He gave Hemmerde those shares for the services which he had rendered him during the previous 20 years. Hemmerde ceased to be a director for the reason that he became ill. To Mr. Hughes, the geological surveyor, he gave 200 £5 paid shares and 200 fully paid shares. For the latter 200 Hughes paid £1,000, and subsequently those shares were rebought by the company for £2,390. This was not a gift to Hughes for his reports, but to give him an interest in the company. Besides, it was felt that some of the profits should go to a man who was working hard in the jungle. To Mr. Furnivall he had given 500 shares which were worth £5,500. So that Hemmerde got £11,000, Hughes £1,390 and 200 £5 paid shares, and Furnivall £5,500.

Mr. Cordery was afterwards re-called; and further examined.

Chairman: You have intimated to the Committee that you desire to make a correction in your evidence?—Yes.

What is it please?—It relates to this question which led to those two letters which were referred to on Friday, and which I did not recollect the existence of.

What is it you wish now to state?—The correspondence which led to their being brought before me was that which was by Sir John Strachey. When I received that, I wrote to the Nawab, Sir Salar Jung, asking for his explanation. That was in February, 1885. I may mention that I only saw this correspondence on Saturday night, it was not received in England until Friday night, so I had no opportunity of refreshing my memory before. This letter was forwarded by Sir Salar Jung in reply to my application for his account of the matter. The first letter of 1881, the letter which was shown to me as coming from the elder Sir Salar Jung to Sirdar Diler Jung, that is the first letter in 1881. Then I replied to that, I acknowledged its receipt, and said I was taking the papers up to Calcutta. I went up to Calcutta, and when there I received from my first assistant resident Sirdar Diler Jung's account of the whole matter to Nawab Sir Salar Jung. With that account of it was enclosed another copy of the letter of 1881, and also a copy of the letter of 1882, which stated that he might accept what remuneration he could get.

Sir Theodore Hope, sworn; and examined.

Sir Richard Temple: You are a Public Works Member of the Government of India, at least you were were you not?—I was a Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for Public Works purposes.

You were a member of the Government when the correspondence with regard to the mining concession came before it?—I was a member of the Government when some of the correspondence came before it. I was not a member of the Government in 1881, when the first papers of the mining concession came up.

When the concession, as finally arranged, was submitted to the Government of India, you were a member, were you not?—I was.

Would you state in the briefest terms what was your understanding of the intention of that agreement; just the briefest summary?—The intention of the agreement was, in the first place, to insure sufficient capital being provided for the thoroughly efficient working of the Singareni mines (which were what I may call a certainty), and, as far as possible, to provide no more capital than was necessary fully to carry out that object, and to do a reasonable amount of prospecting for the other purposes of the concession of the other mines; and further, the object of the agreement was to provide that capital should be forthcoming in a regular way to carry out any of the other undertakings which the concession contemplated and provided for, if the prospecting should show it was practicable to do so. I do not know whether that meets your view, or that I have anything further to say.

Are you aware generally of what has happened in London in reference to the proceedings of Mr. Watson?—Very generally. I have only been about a month in London since I came from India, and I have during that time paid no particular attention to this matter until last Thursday night I received an intimation that the Committee desired to examine me. Since then I have been looking and skimming through such papers as I could get hold of.

Are you aware that the Company's shares were 100,000, that out of these 100,000, 85,000 had been assigned to Mr. Watson and his associates that a large portion of them have been sold in the London Market, and that 550,000 *l.* had been realised by Mr. Watson and his associates; are you aware generally of those facts?—I am aware of some of them. I am so far aware that, I believe the company was brought out with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, with power to increase, and that out of that 150,000*l.* was appropriated to what I may call the primary purposes in cash as contemplated in the agreement, and that the concessionaires, so to say, received 850,000 worth of shares (the remainder in fact of the million) as their price for the concession. I do not know if I state it correctly to you. I do not know how much they have have sold it for. I do not know anything about the 850,000*l.* Substantially I would say, "Yes," to your question.

You say, "Substantially, I answer the question in the affirmative?"—Yes.

Now I ask you this: According to your knowledge and belief, are these transactions in accordance with the intention of the Government in India when they sanctioned this concession, contract, or agreement?—The transaction regarding 850,000*l.*, do I understand you to mean?

Yes; the transaction which I have just described and which you have described. Quite understand me; I ask according to your knowledge and belief, are these transactions in accordance with the intention of the Government of India when they sanctioned the concession agreement?—I believe that so much of the transaction as relates to the 150,000*l.* is in accordance with the intention of the agreement which is referred to in those papers, and that the transactions relating to the 850,000*l.* are, I might say, not in accordance with that intention, or in contemplation.

When you were a member of the Government of India, had they any idea such a transaction would arise?—As regards the transaction as a whole certainly not. The Government of India, doubtless, contemplated that the concessionaires, having received the concession, would receive something for it when they raised the capital of the Company in some form or other.

Had the Government of India any idea that the remuneration would take any such form as this which has been just described?—Certainly not.

So far as you know, certainly not?—Certainly not. I believe, as a member of the Government of India, that the Government did not contemplate any such

The remuneration taking this form, that is the question I ask?—Taking the form?

Taking the form it has?—Yes; as a whole certainly they did not contemplate it.

If they had foreseen that anything of the sort would happen, would they have taken precautions to prevent its happening?—

Chairman: Sir Richard Temple means this, I think, if he will allow me to interpose: Having now your knowledge as to the view the Government entertained as to the substance of the matter contemplated then, do you think, if their attention had been called to the exact wording of the contract, they would have allowed this 8 0,000*l.* to have passed over to the concessionaires?—I should suppose, if I rightly understand your question, that if it had been pointed out to them that the wording of the contract was such as to admit of a transaction of this kind taking place, they would probably have pointed out to the Nizam's Government, and have suggested that the Nizam's legal advisers, who were responsible for drafting the contract, should look to that point.

That is your view?—I think so; and that they should take proper precautions that it should not happen.

Sir Richard Temple: Or in other words, had they foreseen that the wording of the contract would have covered or permitted any transaction of the kind, they would have altered the wording, or caused the wording to be amended?—If I may call it so, they would have pointed out that there was "a hole" in the contract, which those who were legally responsible for it had better take care to stop up, if they could. That is what I mean. That is in answer to the Right honourable Chairman. I have not quite answered your question, Sir Richard.

No. I would like to ask this question: Putting aside the legal construction and legal considerations, you, as a plain man of business, believe that the wording of this contract, or that the terms of this contract, really leave a door open for such transactions as those which have been described?—I do not quite see how I can put aside the legal construction of it if I rightly understand you.

Mr. Littler, Q.C., on behalf of Mr. Watson, sought to adduce the evidence of an expert to give his opinion of the value of the mines from the reports before the Committee.

The Chairman: Has the expert been to Hyderabad?

Mr. Littler: No, Sir.

The Committee declined to admit the evidence, stating, through the Chairman, that they would form their own opinion from the reports.

Mr. Morris, a stockdealer, and acquainted with the Stock Exchange for 50 years, said he had dealt with

brokers in nearly the whole of the 85,000 shares belonging to the concessionaires, which he knew did not in any way represent cash. That did not surprise them at all. There was a continuous rise in the shares. He saw no sign of Watson pressing sales or making the market.

Mr. W. H. Bishop, stockbroker, spoke to buying £19,000 worth of stock on behalf of clients at £9, receiving 2s. per share from Mr. Watson. He held a part of the £19,000 worth of shares himself.

Lord Lawrence, the last witness, said he had bought shares because of the Nizam being a shareholder, and hearing that he had bought shares at about the same price as himself, 12¼. He thought he could not be very far wrong, especially when he further considered that every detail of the whole thing had been before the Government of India, and had passed through the India Office. With Abdul Huk, he represented the Nizam on the Board. He was among the last of the shareholders.

The Chairman stated that on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, another witness called by the Committee would be examined, and counsel would be permitted to make short and concise statements showing what facts they consider to be material on the case. He pointed out, in reply to Sir H. Davey, that though Abdul Huk's conduct might have been incidentally touched upon in the course of the inquiry, it could hardly be considered that the Committee were trying his case.

The Committee adjourned.

THE HYDERABAD TELEGRAPH CASE.

In the above case at Secunderabad. on Friday, Colonel Ludlow deposed as follows :—I received information from the Government that a letter had been posted, presumably from Secunderabad, to the address of the editor of the *Pioneer*. This letter purported to come from a man called W. R. Hillier, or who signed himself such, Superintendent of the Secunderabad Gardens. The latter, to the best of my recollection, was to the effect that the writer was in a position to furnish the addressee with copies of *every* telegram that was passing out of the Telegraph Office in respect to the Deccan Mining Scandal and also of the replies thereto. The writer wished to know whether the editor would like to have the telegrams and what sum of money he would pay for them. He desired an early reply, and asked the editor to let him have his cypher code if he desired any communication by telegraph. There was a postscript to the letter. The postscript said that he had a few telegrams on hand which he could send on immediately. On hearing of this letter I took steps to ascertain the truth, as I did not know Hillier. The books used in Hillier's special department were sent to me, and on examining them I found that the water-mark in any one of them did not correspond with the water-mark on the paper on which the latter was addressed to the *Pioneer*. In endeavouring to discover the book out of which the sheet of paper in question had been torn, some days' delay naturally occurred. When I examined the books and found they threw no light on the matter, I desired the officer, under whom Hillier was employed, to bring him before me, and Hillier was brought by that officer to my house at Secunderabad.

By the Court : I do not recollect his signature in those books, or if there was any signature in the handwriting of the letter to the *Pioneer* ; but I did compare the handwriting generally. There are other handwritings in those books, if not particularly his handwriting. I compared the handwriting cursorily where it appeared to be Hillier's. I compared it with the handwriting in the letter to the *Pioneer's* editor, and it appeared to me that both corresponded. To the best of my recollection only portions of those books had been written by Hillier. On Hillier appearing before me I questioned him as to whether he had been in communication with any of the telegraph people. He admitted he had been. I then went on to ascertain whether he had written any letters about the Telegraph Office or matters connected with it. He admitted that he had. I showed him the letter.

Witness, continuing, said : Hillier was then shown letter which, after careful examination, he allowed to be in his own handwriting. He was then shown the letter to the *Pioneer*, and that too he had admitted to be his own. He subsequently made to me of his own free will a disclosure of the whole conspiracy connected with the purloining of telegrams from the Government Telegraph Office, at Secunderabad. He implicated the prisoner in the dock (Snell) as being the individual who, while employed in the Telegraph Office, admitted that he was ready to sell telegrams. He also admitted that Snell gave him a telegram that had passed through the office from the Resident to the Foreign Office touching the postponement of the sitting of the Parliamentary Committee until the arrival of H. H. the Nizam's Delegate. He gave the name of the signaller who was prepared to give this information as " Snow." In the course of my examination of him he implicated a man call Webbe, a man called Morris, and one Ahmed Ali. These men were represented as playing different parts in the act ; taking each of them, more or less different parts in it, the apparent object being to provide Abdul Huk with information as to what was passing in the Telegraph Office. I then proceeded to the Telegraph Office to examine this man " Snow." On arriving there I found two signallers, but not Snow I learned that there was no such man as Snow, but a man named Snell. To the best of my recollection, I did question the two signallers I am not quite certain ; at any rate, I questioned one. They knew nothing about anything connected with the purloining of telegrams. While I was questioning one of them, I was informed by some one that Snell had just arrived. I took Snell aside at once, and he gave no information regarding what had passed between Hillier and himself. This satisfied me that there had been a conspiracy, and I desired the magistrate to arrest Hillier and Snell, which, I believe, he did. We then proceeded with a police officer, named Sewell, to find out the whereabouts of Webbe, Morris, and Ahmed Ali. None of these individuals were, so far as I know, found at home. We proceeded with the same police officer to Ahmed Ali's house, in which Webbe resides. None of these men could be found during the time that I remained there, I understand they were arrested, later on in the day by the Cantonment Police, and taken before the Cantonment Magistrate. I had occasion to return to the Telegraph Office to see the Cantonment Magistrate, for what purpose I really cannot relate ; but when I arrived there, some one informed me that one of the signallers wished to see me to disclose something connected with the fraud which I was then investigating. This signaller turned out to be Private Willis. I saw Willis and asked him what he had to say. He informed me that some six weeks or two months before—I am not certain which—Private Snell had told him that Hillier had been to him and had asked whether he would take Rs. 5,000 for any telegrams that were passing. This important fact about the Rs. 5,000 the prisoner in the dock (Snell) had concealed from me, so far as I know, that day. During the course of that day the confessions of Hillier and Snell were taken down by the Cantonment Magistrate. On the day following the confessions of Morris and Webbe were recorded by the same officer. None of the accused persons were in my charge. They were in charge of the Cantonment Police.

Mr. Morris said : I know Assajee Ooshung, Taluqdar, in H. H. the Nizam's service. He called on me at the hotel the day after I was let out on bail. He was accompanied by Mr. Seshadri, Barrister-at-law. I was offered Rs. 30,000. The Crown Prosecutor objected to the cross-examination of this witness particularly in respect to an alleged bribe, which it had not been shown was connected with the present case, and was therefore irrelevant. The pleader for the defence alleged that he would prove that Mr. Stevenson had been to Mr. Morris in connection with the same matter, and that he was a party to the offer. The Court ruled :—Any evidence as to the alleged bribe of Rs. 30,000 to be inadmissible.

Witness : Venkhatakrishna Rao, Caterer, Volunteer Club.

By Prosecutor : I have seen the accused Snell before. I saw him about the 6th or 7th of June. I know that to-day is the 7th of July. The last time I saw him was about a month ago. I saw him about 4 p. m. He came to the Volunteer Club. I had no conversation with him. He did not come alone. He came with another Telegraph Signaller. No, I did not see any one else join them. He stayed about three hours in the Club. He was talking during that time to another signaller and to no one else. I made a statement to Mr. Sewell, Assistant Superintendent of Police. I simply told Mr. Sewell that I saw him. Mr. Sewell did not ask me whether I saw him speaking to any one else excepting the signaller. I did tell Mr. Sewell that besides the Telegraph Signaller the accused had talked to some one else. I said to Mr. Sewell that the accused talked to Mr. Hillier.

Question—You have just told the Court that he talked to the signaller and to no one else. Witness answered.—That was on another occasion. The two signallers during the three hours they were in the Club they were hard drinking. Many attended the Club during that time. They drank beer. The signallers paid. I know Mr. A Webbe was not there on that occasion. I am not certain whether Mr. Hillier was present.

Mr. Briant ; called stated : I have interviewed Hillier thrice in the company of Colonel Ludlow and Mr. Sewell ; but privately never. I have not spoken to him since his confinement in this Court house beyond a complimentary remark. I have been often in and out of the Court house of an evening. I might have come up to the court house after the close of office and after working hours. It is extremely likely that I have under circumstances of duty. I have been to the Court house undoubtedly. I again say I had no conversation whatever with Hillier. I came after office hours to see my workshop and stores correct, and to muster my men. I did go to the signallers' quarters on the night that Hillier was arrested, and before 9 p. m., not 10-30, I went there with the object of ascertaining what this matter of political importance was, as I had heard from Mr. Sewell that Hillier was implicated. I did not say on that night I was sorry for Snell, and that Hillier got the information from Snell, and sent it to some paper in Bengal. I won't swear that Hillier did not tell me about his nearly getting Rs. 40, but for some untoward event. Hillier told witness that he had the promise of a post on the Madras Municipatity on Rs. 100 ; another time, he told me he would start dairy farming—a good thing ; another time, that he was going to Poona for another appointment ; on another occasion he said he had seen Abdul Huq and had been negotiating with him, I told Colonel Ludlow this at the beginning. On my oath I did not at the time he was staying with me know anything about his dangerous game with telegrams. I did not know about the letter to the *Pioneer* until Colonel Ludlow showed it to me here. I do not believe that Mrs. Briant knew anything about it. I don't remember going to the Signaller's quarters on the 14th ; I don't know Pessingham. I will not swear that I did not go, I go to every-body's house on business, and it is quite possible I went. I could have gone on Municipal duty. I don't remember having gone, and it is quite possible that I did, and if so as possible that I spoke to some one. I don't remember that I ever said there or at any other place that I was sorry for Snell. I don't remember going to the Signallers' quarters after the 13th, I have not instructed Mr. Battenburgh for Mr. Hillier in this case. I have not at any time conveyed information to Mr. Battenburgh.

Snell's confession was then read by the Crown Prosecutor and the prosecution closed. The Court asked the accused Snell if he had anything to say when he made the following statement :—

" The main facts of the statement were put into my mouth by Colonel Ludlow ; also that Hillier had tried to drag me into this difficulty I thought I would do the same with him and Webbe, they appearing to be very intimate. I was told by Mr. Leach and Mr. Stevenson at Colonel Ludlow's bungalow that the prosecution did not want to be hard upon us, meaning Hillier and myself. They said it was not us they wanted, it was that scoundrel Huq. Also I thought of getting tried here and if convicted would have very likely obtained my discharge from the Army, and so leave the country ; from what I heard of the punishment they can give me I dont think it is worth the while betting a conviction unless I can possibly help."—*Deccan Times*.

THE INDIAN FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

In the Divorce Division in London on June 20, before Mr. Justice Butt, the case of Thorneloe vs. Thorneloe was heard.

This was the petition of the wife for a divorce by reason of the alleged cruelty and misconduct of her husband, Mr. John Thorneloe, who answered, denying the charges.

Mr. Deane appeared for the petitioner ; and Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Fraser MacLeod for the respondent.

Mrs. Constance Thorneloe, when she met her husband, was at the time 45 years of age, and a widow, having been previously married to an officer in the Indian army, by whom she had two children. He died in 1858, the year after the Mutiny, and on his death the Petitioner received a pension of 96*l*. per annum from the Officers' Widows' Fund. She employed herself in India in visiting the sick and attending the hospitals. She was called the Indian Florence Nightingale. She came to England in 1874, and soon after made the acquaintance of the respondent, whom she married on Jan. 5, 1875, at St. Mark's Church, Tollington Park. They did not get on happily together, and ultimately these proceedings were instituted.

The petitioner, in the course of her evidence, deposed that she had had two children by her first marriage. She occupied herself in religious nursing work. In 1874 she made the acquaintance of the respondent, who apparently was a very religious person. At the time of her marriage with him she was forty-five and he was much older. She had an income of about £50 a year, while her husband derived money from some property in California. They lived after the marriage at Finsbury Park, and there her husband called her names and had frequently threatened her. She had charged him with misconduct with Gussy Dunston.

Mr. Justice Butt : But you have withdrawn that charge.

Mr. Inderwick said that he would have to ask some questions in reference to it.

Examination continued : Her husband had struck her on the forehead with his fists. She left him in July, 1886. He was a man of violent temper and was always threatening her.

In cross-examination she admitted that Mr. Dunston had shaken his fist in her face. There were proceedings threatened for spreading scandalous reports about his daughter. Had signed an apology. After receiving an anonymous letter in 1881 she charged her husband in regard to Gussy Dunston, who had since been married.

Some letters were then read in which she had alleged that her husband was " an escaped convict," and that he was " an alien from justice."

In answer to further questions.the witness said that when she charged her husband with being " an alien from justice " he struck her, that being the only occasion. He had represented that his income was £260 a year, but it did not amount to half that. His farming property in California went to the bad.

Evidence was then given by one witness as to having seen a mark on the petitioner's face, while two witnesses alleged that they had observed undue intimacy between Mr. Thorneloe and a woman unknown, within 100 yards of his own home.

For the defence Mr. John Thorneloe, the respondent was called, and gave an emphatic denial to the charges. He only struck his wife once, on the occasion of her calling him " an alien from justice," when he slapped her face. He afterwards apologised to her, it being done in a moment of passion. He denied having ever put poison into her soup. The Dunstons threatened proceedings, and his wife sent an apology.

In cross-examination he said that " most decidedly" he had lived happily with his wife until 1881. She never complained of his conduct. He had had a quick temper, but had got the better of it for years past.

Mr. Deane : Can you account for her making these statements against you ?—Witness : Because I firmly believe that she is not in her right mind.

Cross-examination continued : She had alleged that a girl dressed in boy's clothes used to come to his room. (Laughter.) He was not the cause of her being refused the sacrament by the clergyman of the parish, the reason being that she had spread reports about Gussy Dunston.

Mr. Justice Butt, in giving his decision, said that the petitioner had been utterly reckless in her charges, and when she was brought to book by the Dunstons she humbly apologised, yet the allegations were set out in the present petition, no evidence whatever, however, being offered in support of them. Whether the lady was " off her head," as suggested, he could not tell, but there was a recklessness about her conduct and her statements to which he could not give credit, therefore her petition would be dismissed.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, July 11.—The barometer has fallen in the Bay, Madras Coast, Assam, and Burma. The fall is largest in the centre of the Bay between Diamond Island and Vizagapatam, and the weather will probably be somewhat unsettled in the Bay. The rise is large in North-West India, and exceeds the tenth of an inch in the Indns Valley. The gradients are less steep, and the trough of low pressure runs from Agra to Gopalpore. Strong winds continue on the West Coast and the Deccan. Winds are light, unsteady, and irregular at the head of the Bay, and there is much irregular air motion in the trough, but steady east and south-east winds prevail in northern India. There is a further increase of humidity and a large reduction of temperature in the Punjab except locally. In the Indus Valley rain has fallen generally and in moderate amounts in the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Behar, North-West Provinces, and as local showers, in other districts. Normal monsoon conditions of humidity and temperature prevail over the whole country except in the Indus Valley. Rain has fallen in the Punjab, Ludhiana, and Sialkot.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	27 43	25 75	26 25	25 46
July 10, Tuesday	...	0 6	...	0 4
„ 11, Wednesday...	0 17	0 7	0 10	...
Total..	27 60	25 88	26 35	25 50
Total corresponding date of last year ...	51 93	50 25	46 48	48 9

RE-ORDERING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE EMPIRE.

A correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* throws out what he terms a suggestion for re-ordering the Government of the Empire. A large portion of his remarks he devotes to the Governments of Bombay and Madras, in both of which he considers there is great room for improvement. The correspondent writes :—

Between Whitehall and St. James's Park stands a handsome quadrangular building, the common home of four of the most important Government Departments, the Departments of the four principal Secretaries of State—the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Indian Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary. It is with the latter three great officers and their offices that we are now concerned. Within these three offices the affairs of the British Empire, outside the coast-line of the United Kingdom, are practically determined ; and the object of this article is to point out that the offices are improperly grouped for the work they have to do.

In the government of every British possession two sets of questions arise : first, questions relating to the internal regulation of the colony or dependency ; secondly, questions affecting its relationship to other countries. The first set of questions is, in our self-governing colonies, left to the inhabitants of the colony to settle in the way that pleases them best. Certain acts of Government are, it is true, sent home to receive the sanction of the Sovereign ; but this is in fact a mere formality. As to the Crown colonies, on the other hand, nearly every detail of administration is supervised at the Colonial Office ; and similarly, though in a lesser degree, the India Office is busied with the internal affairs of our greatest dependency.

But this is not the whole of the work of the Colonial and India Offices. These offices have not only to register the acts of the self-governing colonies, and to criticise or check the proceedings of distant Governors—they have also to conduct all the negotiations between foreign countries and our multitudinous possessions. This, in many ways the most important part of their work, is done in about as clumsy and roundabout manner as the ingenuity of man could devise.

If New South Wales has an objection to the introduction of Chinamen as immigrants, it must first of all communicate with the Colonial Office and urge its objections. The Colonial Office is a big thing and does not move very fast ; but probably after a time the New South Wales Government may succeed in persuading this office that something must be done in the matter. The Colonial Office then turns to the Foreign Office ; and these two Departments, located under one roof, conduct a formal correspondence backwards and forwards as if they were hundreds of miles apart. Finally, the Foreign Office is convinced ; and then at length it is possible for the views of the New South Wales Government—in whatever diluted form they have now acquired—to be communicated to the Chinese Government. Meanwhile events have probably been moving on across the water ; feelings have grown more intense, and points that might have been settled by a peaceable compromise are now rudely decided by a display of force.

This recent incident of the Chinese immigrants is merely given by way of illustration ; numerous others, though perhaps less striking, might be given. To mention one other connected with Australia :- It is well known how strongly the Australians object to the intrusion of foreign nations into the countries and islands immediately bordering on their continent ; but, simply through the dilatoriness of the Downing-street Offices, the Germans have succeeded in establishing themselves in the large island of New Guinea, almost touching the north of Australia. The legal dominion of the whole island was once actually vested in the British Crown by an act of annexation performed by a British officer ; but the Home Government for some reason repudiated the annexation. A few years back it became generally known that Germany was intending to annex the northern portion of the island. The Australians at once asked England to protest. The Colonial Office deliberated on the matter, and then commenced to correspond with the Foreign Office. By the time that the Foreign Office had decided to do something the German flag was already flying on the island, and the Britsh Government then thought it best to drop its pretensions and be content with the southern portion of the island. The consequence of this roundabout method of doing business is that Australia is, quite needlessly, brought into immediate contact with a foreign and possibly hostile Power.

Almost exactly the same story can be told of Germany's recent acquisitions in Africa ; and a study of the history of our colonies will show numberless cases of opportunites let slip, or of wars brought about, simply through the delay in dealing with two Government Departments. What is needed is that every Colonial Government, including the Government of India, should correspond directly with the Foreign Office on all matters involving the relationships of the dependency to other countries. In other words, part of the work of the Colonial Office should be handed over bodily to the Foreign Office.

Next as to the India Office. This office is the lineal descendant of the central office of the East India Company, while the India Council, which presides over it is the descendant of the Board of Control established by Pitt in 1784. To some extent the India Office yet retains traces of its mercantile origin. For example, its cost is still defrayed out of the profits of the business ; that is to say, the whole expense of the India Office is borne by the people of India. On the other hand, England alone pays for the Colonial Office ; and this office costs only one-fifth of what we compel India to pay for being governed from Downing-street. The truth is that the India Office is needlessly large ; but no one who has authority has the slightest interest in reducing its size. The Government of India is powerless in the matter ; and the Government at home is in no hurry to reduce expenditure on an office which provides patronage and costs nothing to the British voter.

Much of the work done at the India Office ought never to be sent home at all, but should be left to the discretion of the Viceroy's Government. To mention only one point, quite a needless amount of clerical work is necessitated through the privilege enjoyed by the Madras and Bombay Governments of corresponding direct with the India Office in England. There is a Supreme Government of India highly organized and conversant with the affairs of the whole peninsula ; and it alone should be the channel of official communication between England and India. This delegation of authority from Whitehall to Simla would save clerical work at both ends of the chain, and, if accompanied by permission to the Indian Government to correspond direct with the Foreign Office on all external matters, would make it possible so far to reduce the India Office in London that it could be merged into the Colonial Office. In other words, part of the work of the India Office would be transferred to India, part would go direct to the Foreign Office, and the remainder would be performed by the remnant of the present office acting as a branch of the Colonial Office. In this enumeration of the functions of the India Office all mention has purposely been omitted of the fact that it does a great deal of work corresponding to that done for other colonists by colonial agents. This work—buying railway material, paying pensions, etc., etc.—is obviously work that India ought to pay for and that ought to be under her control. At present she pays for but does not control it.

To sum up, then, it is proposed to roll the three existing offices in Whitehall—the India Office, the Colonial Office, and the Foreign Office—into two, each presided over by a Council and by a Secretary of State. One of these, the Foreign Office, would deal exclusively with all questions involving the relationship of any part of the empire to foreign countries. The other would deal solely with questions of internal administration in India and all the other colonies. The three public offices which manage foreign, colonial, and Indian affairs would be re-grouped into two, to very great advantage in the way of economy, efficiency, and despatch.

A writer in the *Queenslander*, speaking of the Chinese question, offers a novel suggestion for the prevention of Chinese emigration, and one which offers no likelihood of the interruption of the friendly relations existing between England and China. It is simply to stop the exhumation licenses now granted by the Australian Government. It is a well-known fact that every Chinaman expects to have his bones finally laid with those of his ancestors, in order to partake of the benefit derived from the annual gifts and offerings of his kin at his grave, without which he is no longer celestial, or, in the words of Bret Harte, " He is a lost Chinaman." The number of licenses annually granted for the exhumation of the bones of deceased Chinamen in Australia and the United States surpasses belief, and the idea of the writer, although ridiculous at first sight, would really prove a great check to Chinese emigration. A Chinaman whose bones do not rest with those of his ancestors is said to earn eternal punishment, and few there are who would be brave enough to risk it. In conclusion, the writer remarks that the Chinese Government could not take offence, because we could tell them to do the same by Australians dying in China !

INDIAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

The fourth annual report of the board of directors to be presented to the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting to be held at the head office, No, 40, Threadneedle-street, London, on Wednesday, July 4, states that, after payment of working expenses, interest, income-tax, rebate, exchange on foreign assets, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profit (including 20,716*l* 2*s*. 8*d*. brought forward) amounts to 52,445*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. An interim dividend of 6*s*. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the half-year ended Sept. 30 1887, was paid, free of income tax, in January last, and the board now recommend a further dividend of six shillings per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, also free of income tax for the half-year ended March 31 last, the same to be paid on July 16. They also recommend that all dividends payable at the branches be paid free of local income tax. In accordance with the articles of association two directors, Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Grant Heatly Tod-Heatly, retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

THE INDIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).

It is announced that, in consequence of the applications for debentures having fallen short of the amount required, the directors have decided to take immediate steps for the reconstruction of this company on the basis of an allotment to the shareholders of shares in the new company equal in number to their persent holding, such new shares being credited with 18*s*. paid, leaving a balance of 2*s*. per share to be called up as and when required.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The report of the directors for the half-year ending Dec. 31, states that the proprietors' capital now stands as follows :—Stock, 2,987,420*l*. ; shares (9*l*. paid), 5,671*l*. ; total paid-up capital, 2,993,081*l*, leaving to be received 11*l*. per share on 629 shares—6,919*l*. Since the above date it has been thought desirable to provide further capital for the construction of the line by the issue of debentures, and with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, a sum of 1,000,000*l*. was raised on Feb. 3 at a premium of 5725*l*. These debentures run for a period of seven years, expiring in February, 1895, and carry interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. The expenditure of capital from the commencement of the company to Dec. 31. last amounted to 1,488,887*l*.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The fourteenth report of the directors states that up to Sept. 15, 1887, the length of line worked remained the same as in the previous twelve months, but on that date the Nellore-Tirupati section of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway was opened for traffic, and the working of that line—83 miles—was undertaken by the company, the total length of line now worked being thus increased to 745 miles. The total expenditure on capital account to the 31st of December, exclusive of stores, suspense account, amounted to 4,328,713*l*., being at the rate of 6,619*l*. per mile, including cost of rolling stock, which amounted to 634,807*l*. or 971*l*. per mile of railway. The expenditure on capital account during the year was 70,242*l*. Of this, 19,051*l*. represents the cost of additional rolling stock ; 24,869*l*. outlay on bridge work, &c. ; 15,213*l*. on stations and buildings ; 6,093*l*. on plant ; and 5016*l*. on permanent way and sundries. The total earnings for the year amounted to 491,708*l*. and the working expenses to 337,459*l*, or 68·63 per cent., as compared with 70 per cent. for 1886, leaving a net profit of 154,249*l*., equal to a return on the total capital expended of 3*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*. per cent. The gross receipts show an increase over those of 1886, which were the highest previously recorded, of 20,191*l*., or 4·3 per cent., an increase of 7,384*l*., or 2·24 per cent., in the working expenses, being mainly attributable to the larger expenditure on the permanent-way renewals—fifty-six miles having been relaid during the year with 50lb. steel rails in place of the 40lb. rails against a length of thirty-nine miles in 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The report states with respect to the company's own line that after payment of interest on outstanding debentures, amounting to 17,174*l*. the balance remaining represents, at 1*s*. 10*d*. exchange, 189,153*l*. or 2*l*. 10*s*. 1*d*. per cent. on the capital stock of the company as compared with 3*l*. 8*s*. per cent. in 1886. The surplus for the half-year, divisible between the company and the Government, amounts to Rs. 4,315-13-9, one-half of which, or Rs. 2,157-14-11., the company received in India. For the corresponding period of 1886 the company's proportion of the divisible surplus was Rs. 3,30,870-9-2. As to the Rajputana-Malwa and Cawnpore-Achnera lines, adding collected outstanding of the previous half-year, and making allowance for unrealised items, the net earnings are reduced to Rs. 30,43,737, which is Rs. 54,440 less than the amount, *viz*., Rs. 30,98,178, that the Government are entitled to for interest at 5 per cent. per annum on their capital outlay (amounting to Rs. 1,147,50,925) in connection with the Rajputana-Malwa line, and at 4 per cent. per annum on their corresponding outlay (amounting to Rs. 115,28,799) in connection with the Cawnpore-Achnera railway. Allowing for certain re-adjustments on previous accounts, a net balance of Rs. 55,420 remains to be made good to Government out of the net earnings of the half-year ending at the 30th inst. For the corresponding period of 1886, a sum of Rs. 5,71,282 was divisible between the Government and the company. The directors now recommend the distribution from the net balance of surplus profits unappropriated in January last of 5,662*l*. in payment of a dividend in July next of 1*s*. 6*d*. per 100*l*. consolidated stock, making with the guaranteed interest, a total distribution for the half-year on the capital stock of 2*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. per cent. The proprietors will then have received 6*l*. 10*s*. per cent. on their holdings of stock for the year 1887, as against 7*l*. 2*s*. for 1886 and 6*l*. 17*s*. 6d. for 1885.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The fifth ordinary half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on the 15th inst., Colonel James Holland in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman observed that what they looked forward to mainly at present was the connection between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, at Itarsi, and Jhansi. What they wanted was the great connecting link between Bombay and the centre of India, and that would be provided at no very distant date. Mr. H. W. Blake seconded the motion. Mr. T. R. Watt (the managing director), in reply to a question, stated that the final call on the shares would be made at an interval of three months from the date of the last call. The report was unanimously adopted, the retiring directors and auditors being subsequently re-elected.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on the 15th inst. Colonel James Holland (chairman) stated that there had been a falling-off in the traffic. The loss on exchange had been 1,330*l*., the repairs of permanent way had been 49,000*l*. more than in the corresponding half-year of 1886. Fuel had cost them 5,392*l*. more. The net earnings for the second half-year were 715,000*l*. in 1886, and in 1887 585,000*l*. so that, except in the previous half-year, they had been larger than in any previous half-year. With regard to the passenger traffic ten years ago—*viz*., 1878, they carried 4,377,000, and last year about double that number, or 8,533,000, showing a very great and steady increase. As to goods, ten years ago—*viz*., for the second half-year of 1877, they carried 803,000 tons, and for the half-year ended December 31, 1887, 1,141,000 tons, so that he thought the last half-year showed on the whole a very steady and decided increase. The report was adopted.

NINE REEFS GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on the 18th inst. at Cannon-street Hotel. Colonel G. B. Malleson, who presided, said the directors had deviated from the ordinary practice by convening that half-yearly meeting, but the company was now on the eve of great crushings, and therefore the directors wanted to take the shareholders absolutely into their confidence as to the precise state of the mine at the present moment. The reports received from the mine were most encouraging, and this he showed by quoting extracts. Captain McTaggart explained that in the opinion of the directors the margin of reserve had run too low, and they therefore thought it advisable to issue debentures for the purpose of developing the property. The expense at the mine were being considerably curtailed. Nearly the whole of the machinery had been erected, and the directors thought they saw their way to keep the expense within 1,200*l*. a month. The chairman, in answer to questions, explained that if they issued these debentures the directors would call the shareholders together and propose to issue, as a kind of security for these debentures, a total of 50,000*l*. new shares. These shares would afford absolute security for the debenture-holders independent of the property. After some discussion, the chairman asked the shareholders to express an opinion as to whether the directors should issue 25,000*l*. of debentures at par in multiples of 5*l*., payable in three years at a 10 per cent. premium at six months' notice. The proposition of the directors was generally concurred in by the shareholders, and it was finally decided to bring the matter forward at the next half-yearly meeting.

THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on the 19th inst., at Winchester House. Lieutenant-General Sir R. Meade occupied the chair, the representative of the Nizam's Government being also present. The chairman, upon moving the adoption of the report, referred to the difficulties which had been experienced in the construction of the section from Dornakul to the British frontier owing to the prevalance of cholera. They hoped, however, that the whole line would be opened before the close of the present year. During the half-year the coaching receipts had been less than in 1886, fewer troops and horses for military purposes having been carried, and fewer special trains run. The directors and chief engineer, were in favour of economy in the working of the line, but much depended upon the discretion of the chief engineer. The rolling stock and locomotives were in good order. The total cost of the line for the 310 miles which had been constructed was at the rate of 9,500*l*. per mile, which included the original sum paid to the Nizam's Government for the old railway. With respect to the course taken by the Nizam's Government in the matter of the Deccan Mining Company, he wished to state that the railway company had nothing to do with the Deccan Mining Company, except so far as it was interested in the efficient working of the coal mines and in view of the speedy commencement of the coal traffic, to which they had been looking forward, and for which they were still waiting. He had received a letter from the Nizam's Minister assuring him that he took the greatest interest in the progress of the railway, and would continue to protect its interest. Any request that was made to him would meet with his most careful attention. After some discussion, during which reference was made to the promotion money paid to Mr. Watson at the starting of the company, the report was adopted.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The eight ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on the 20th ult. Major-General J. S. Trevor presided, and in moving the adoption of the report stated that the two important events which had happened to them since their last meeting were the opening of the Braganza ghat, which was thirteen miles in length, and the taking over of the Bellary-Kistna railway. About 3½ miles of the ghat had been built by the company, and the remainder by the West of India Portuguese Railway Company. When the ghat was declared open by the Government authorities, trains began at once to run through, and a large traffic in goods sprang up to Mormugao. They were now independent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for access to the sea, and they had a port within 126 miles of Hubli, their central station, where their lines from the north, east, and south concentrated, instead of 453 miles, the distance by rail to Hubli from Bombay. He hoped their reserve fund would soon reach 20,000*l*., and when it did they would be safe as regarded a minimum dividend of 4 per cent. on their stock, and there was no reason why they should not begin to divide more if it was earned. From a telegram just received it appeared they would be able for the current half-year to add a further sum to their reserve fund after declaring their guaranteed dividend. Mr. Gerard Norman seconded the motion. In answer to a question the chairman stated that up to the 19th ult. the receipts of the Mysore Railway showed an increase of 10,700 rupees over those of the corresponding period of 1887. When that railway was finished they would get one-fourth of its receipts, and the working expenses would be considerably less. The motion was unanimously adopted. The chairman then stated that they were in no want of money at present, but they would require capital before long, and he hoped the shareholders would give the directors the necessary powers to obtain it. As long as they raised money at 3½ per cent. or less the interest did not form a charge on the company, but was met from the revenues of India, the company taking the profit arising from the expenditure. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Major-General Sir Henry Green, a resolution was passed authorising the directors to borrow (in lieu of the 250,000*l* sanctioned at the last general meeting) on debentures, or by way of loan from the Secretary of State, such sum as they might think fit, not exceeding 500,000*l*., guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Secretary of State out of the revenues of India, the rate of interest not to exceed 3½ per cent. The retiring directors and auditors were afterwards re-elected.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 22.)

Admiralty, 19th June, 1888.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb 1870—Lieut H. A. Baring has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Paymaster C. J. Bolt has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in H. M.'s Fleet. Staff Paymaster A. P. Freeman has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 20th June, 1888.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—

Fleet Paymaster H. C. W. Gibson has been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 21st June, 1888.

Consequent on the promotion of Vice-Admiral L. E. H. Somerset to the rank of Admiral in H. M.'s Fleet, from the 19th instant, the following promotions have been made on the Retired List, from the same date:—Vice-Admirals R. B. Pearse, and Herbert Philip de Khantzon, to be Admirals.

The Reverend Dr. Lansdell, who is again travelling through Central Asia, has arrived safely at Bokhara. Strangers from Europe are no longer regarded with suspicion and hatred in that once fanatical city. Russian traders and their agents may be met in almost every street, and Russian ladies ride and walk about as freely as they would in St. Petersburg. Numbers of tourists visit Bokhara. Among the recent arrivals are the brother of Don Carlos and a French officer, the Comte de Pontevios-Sabreau. The disappearance of the old obstacles to travel in Central Asia is a manifest advantage to us in one way. It will no longer be possible for Russia to concentrate large bodies of troops without our hearing of it till many months afterwards ; unless, indeed, the English Foreign Office has overlooked the obvious opportunities now offered for obtaining early and accurate information.

Into what further departments of life will the automatic machine penetrate ? Already, says a contemporary, we can imagine that the diary of the future will read as follows :—" Got up, and, having provided myself with a shillingsworth of coppers, sallied forth. Scented my handkerchief at the perfume-machine, and tried my strength at the muscle-measurer. Not so good as yesterday, so took a penny-worth of electricity at the automatic shocker. Felt better, and accordingly breakfasted on a cake of chocolate, and smoked a cigarette, which I lit with a match, procured, like the chocolate and the cigarette, by the automatic method. After this felt a little out of sorts. Tried my weight, and noticed an alarming increase. Was just writing an automatically-obtained post-card to make an appointment with my doctor, when I remembered the new pill machine. Felt so much better that I lunched on a slab of butterscotch, and expended my last penny in having my photograph taken." The last pennyworth will be a surprise to most people. But it is a fact that a patent specification has been published of a machine by which a person, on dropping in his penny, will have his portrait taken by a concealed lens (on the principle of the "detective camera," we presume), and delivered to him automatically as a finished picture. One does not know whether to welcome the invention or not. On the one hand, having one's photograph taken will cease to be the ordeal which it often is at present, for we may suppose that the machine will not be provided with an automatic head-rest ; on the other, one will never be able to refuse the people who pester one for a likeness. These speculations are useless, however ; for, fortunately or unfortunately, the invention is pronounced, on high scientific authority, to be impossible of realisation.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* writes :—" The departure of Sir William White on a short leave of absence is differently understood by different circles here. Some people express the opinion that his Excellency is about to be transferred to Rome in order to make room for Lord Dufferin, who would thus return to his old post to complete the time still required to entitle him to his pension. Others attribute the Ambassador's departure merely to his desire to take a course of baths in Germany, in order to re-establish his health, which has somewhat suffered under the many anxieties inseparable from the difficult post he so ably fills. I am inclined to share the latter opinion, although it is by no means improbable that he will take advantage of the opportunity to see Lord Salisbury and make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Premier's views regarding a direct Anglo-Turkish understanding on Egyptian affairs, which the Sultan's Government are very anxious to bring about.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Busheer, Captain J. Skinner, sailed yesterday for Karachi, laden with a general cargo and about sixty-five deck passengers.

The s.s. Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W. J. Rule, arrived in port on Tuesday evening from Glasgow and Liverpool, laden with a general cargo.

The P and O steamer Surat, 1,676 tons, Captain F Speck, chartered by Messrs Haji, Casam and Co. for the despatch of pilgrims, will sail to-day for Aden, laden and with about 1,120 pilgrims on deck.

The s.s. St. Regulus, 2,331 tons, Captain J. Henry, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Cardiff (June 15) laden with a cargo of 4,273 tons coals. Fireman O. P. Price died during the voyage on the 2nd instant of heat apoplexy. The cargo and the vessel are consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Surat	1676	------	A	Hajee Cassim Joosub.
„ Asia	2322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co'
„ Tanjore	1402	J. Payne	C	Hajee Cassim Joosub.
„ Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Henzada ..	1341	J. Avern	H J	M. Mackenzie & Co.
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	G. Noel	K	V. Abraham & Co.
S.S. Atrato	2066	J. R. Gordon	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Aston Hall.	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Brenda	1073	J. Merrifield	N	Cursetji Edulji.
„ Melpomene.	1917	A. Malusa	O	O. Von Haffer.
„ Heathfield..	1398	E. McFee	P	R. Brothers.
„ Narenta	986	C. Dasanabos ..	Q	O. Von Haffer.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. M. Teresa ..	2011	Costanzo	1	J. Janni Esq.
„ Venetia	1609	F. Cole	2	P. & O. Co.
„ Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse.....	4	E. Bates & Co.
„ Stura	1416	T. Caboara	5	M. Mackenzie.
„ Avoca	904	C. Klyhn........	7	A. Munjee
„ Methley Hall	2241	A. Buck	8	F. Bozzoni
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	E. Bates & Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	Bevis	12	K. Nixon & Co.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Clan Macdonald (s)	Rule	Glasgow and Liverpool.
11	St. Regulus (s)	Henry	Cardiff, June 15.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kt. of St. John, for Antwerp.

„ Purulia, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
6	Canara s	William	Bombay, July 17.
7	Nuddea s...........	Cave	Singapore, June 24.
	Tai Sang s	Jackson	HongKong, June 29
	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

July 6.—Steamers Madras, Palitana, Marana, Clan Macaenzie and Shahzada.

July 7.—Steamers India and Chusan.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
7	Clan Gordon s	London.
	Ethiopia s	Bombay.
	Camorta s	Singapore.
8	Loch Lomond s ..	Marseilles.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 11.

For Liverpool.

Aston Hall s—700 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 579 cwts linseed cake and 53 cwts groundnut cake meal, Glade and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 15,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Methley Hall s—20 cwts dividivi, W and A Graham and Co.

For London.

Henzada s—34 bales skins, M N Shirazee ; 14 bales hides and skins, K Jamall ; 15 bales hides, F M David ; 130 cwts gum, and 4 bales hides, E Pirdina ; 225 cwts gum, T Allybhai ; 90 cwts gum, G H Adamji ; 1 case tea, Lang, Moir and Co ; 180 cwts gum, G Motee and Co.

For Antwerp.

Atrato s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschek, and Co ; 3,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 101 cwts gum, A M Takikhan.

Kt of St John s—100 bales hemp, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts barley, J L Kersten ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 5,000 cwts poppyseed and 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Brenda s,—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co : 200 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co ; 202 cwts poppyseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,018 cwts linseed, and 12,560 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

For Havre.

Lycia s—200 bales hemp, D Chingamlal.

For Marseilles.

Asia s—954 cwts castorseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 2,967 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co 10,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, and 500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ;

Methley s—4,000 cwts wheat, 1,350 cwts poppyseed, and 1,500 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros ; 225 cwts poppyseed, C C Jasawalla.

For Port Said.

Methley Hall s—22 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe.

Stura s—20 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Stura s—16 bales twist, H P Jootha ; 50 bales twist, G Lalbhai ; 44 bales twist, N Vithaldas ; 229 bales twist, E Sorabji ; 10 bales twist, H Moolji ; 164 cwts shark fins and fishmaws, H Datoo.

Venetia s—131 cwts sharkfins, C Ebhram ; 20 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 82 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 21 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium, The P and O Co ; 67 chests opium, The B and P S N Co.

For Shanghai.

Venetia s—50 bales twist, S Abhraham ; 25 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 4 bales twist. J D Sasooson.

For Calcutta.

Himalaya s—228 bales cotton, K Luchmandas.

Lawada s—50 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—July 11.

O'Sullivan, Major, Madras, R A, on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—July 11.

Russell, Lieut, Bedford Regt, from leave, to Secunderabad.

Painter, Lieut, Bombay, R E, on leave, to Poona.

Gordon, Lieut, Poona Horse, on leave, to Poona.

Dann, Lieut, 3rd Bombay L I, to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

Bombay, 12th July, 1888.

1. The Battery will parade in rear of the Town Hall on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 4-45 p.m. Uniform and fatique-caps, without arms and accoutrements.

2. No. 105, Mr. E. Von Hantlemann, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Battery, and posted to No. 4. Sub-Division.

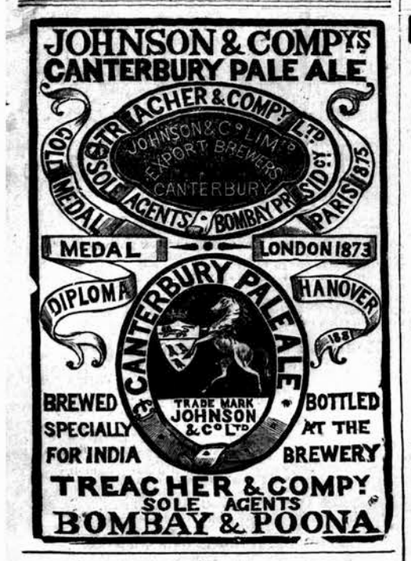
By order,

ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,

Acting Adjutant.

NOTICES.

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CANTERBURY PALE ALE





"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S  RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay; or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
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THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
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FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
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and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
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EAU DE COLOGNE
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Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delica e constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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Read the following:—

" North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
" January 10, 1882.

" It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

" JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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FOR JULY 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
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Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
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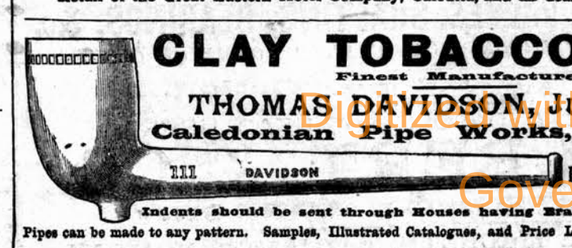
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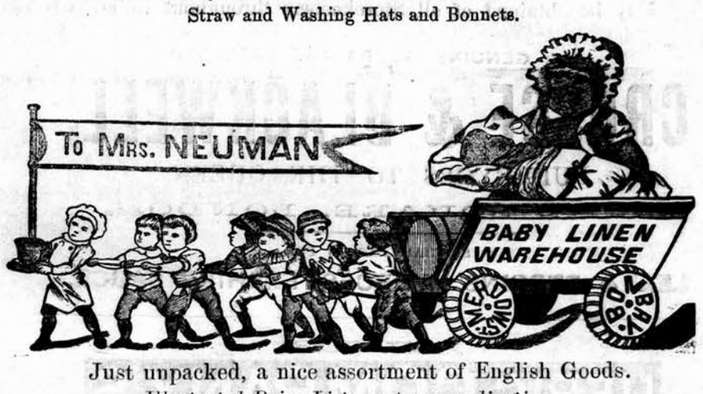
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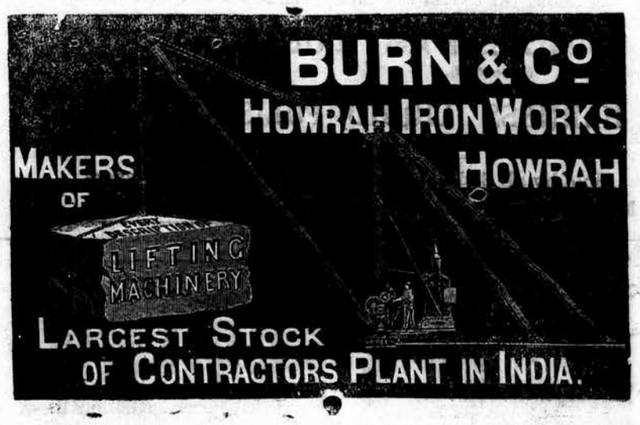
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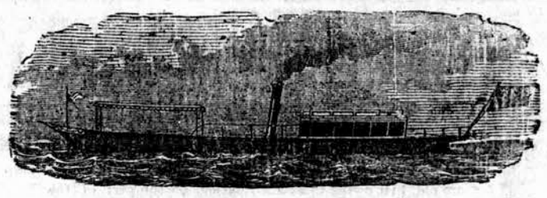
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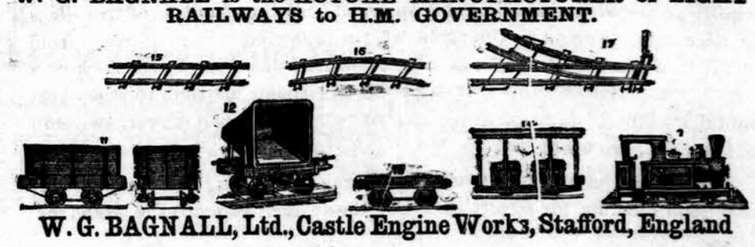


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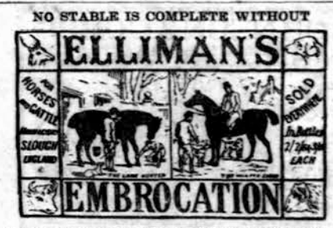
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.